

British Rail to drop tilting train

British Rail's 160mph tilting Advanced Passenger Train is to be abandoned for a time because it is still showing too many faults. Instead, an electric version of the Inter-City 125 diesel train is to be urgently developed. It is expected to go into service in the mid-1980s. *Back page*

Begin abandons settlements Bill

Mr Begin has dropped plans to ask the Knesset to approve a Bill which would have barred future Israeli governments from removing Jewish settlements in peace treaties with Arab states. Most of his Cabinet did not agree with the Bill. *Page 6*

Day-time jails proposed

An idea being discussed by magistrates and Home Office staff would mean that some categories of prisoners would be sent home at night, in an attempt to reduce overcrowding in Britain's jails. *Back page*

Iran advance

Iran says that its weekend offensive is now within 15 miles of the port of Khorramshahr. Iraq claims to have repulsed the attack. *Page 6*

Job aid merger

The Government is considering merging the proposed Community Work Scheme, which is opposed by union leaders, with the Community Enterprise Programme, which provides work for 30,000 unemployed people each year. *Page 5*

Botha talks

President Kaunda of Zambia may have further talks with Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, according to a senior Zambian official. *Page 5*

WPC injured in attack

WPC Beverley Townsend, aged 19, is recovering in hospital after being attacked by two men she tried to question in Firth Gardens, Fulham, London. They punched her in the face, grabbed her by the throat and pushed her into a brick wall.

Le Monde editor

M. Andre Laurens, deputy political editor, has received the overwhelming support of journalists at *Le Monde* and seems certain to become the next editor of the French daily newspaper.

James wins

A level-par last round of 72 was enough to give Britain's Mark James victory in the Italian Open golf championship in Sardinia yesterday. *Page 2*

Football riot

Football supporters attacked a May Day rally in Frankfurt, barricaded the city centre and fought among themselves, injuring more than 140. *May Day turns ugly, page 6*

Leader page, 9

Letters: On defence policy, from Mr Michael Chichester; benefits and youth training, from Mr Nicholas Hinton; circus animals, from Miss Mary Chipperfield; *Poldark*, Features, page 8

The real Nye Bevan, by Neil Kinnock, MP; a Hungarian priest in battle with his bishops; a book that should be read 100 years from now, by Philip Howard; *Obituary*, page 10; Mr A. W. Tait, the Right Rev. W. A. Parker

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Mrs Thatcher's offer of all-party talks turned down by Foot

As Britain and Argentina hovered on the brink of all-out war, an offer by Mrs Thatcher for all-party talks at Westminster on the Falklands crisis was rejected last night by Mr Michael Foot in the wake of Saturday's assault on Port Stanley. The Liberals and SDP agreed to join the talks.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, conferred in Washington with senior members of the Reagan

Administration before flying to New York for talks with the United Nations Secretary-General.

In Buenos Aires, the military junta admitted the loss of two jets in Saturday's dogfight but claimed that severe damage had been inflicted on British aircraft.

The Ministry of Defence said in London that the Argentines had lost up to three aircraft

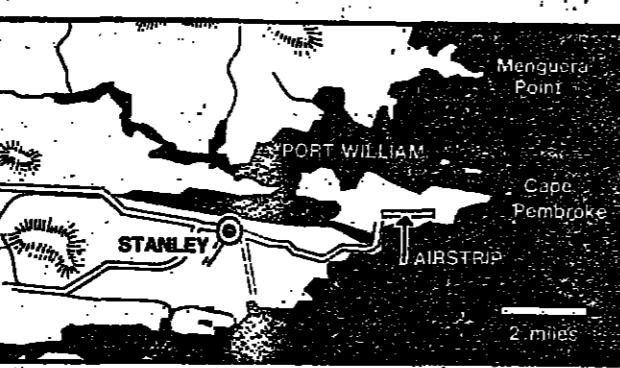
By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, last night turned down Mrs Margaret Thatcher's offer of secret all-party talks to discuss the latest diplomatic developments in the Falklands crisis.

Mr Foot's decision, taken after consultations with Mr Denis Healey, the shadow foreign secretary and deputy Labour leader, and other shadow ministers, arose from his wish not to be inhibited from making constructive criticism of the Government's handling of the crisis.

Earlier yesterday he had seriously questioned the wisdom of the timing of the British assault on Port Stanley airfield on Saturday, a move which seemed likely further to strain the already tenuous bipartisan approach to the dispute.

Mrs Thatcher's offer was delivered to Mr Foot, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Dr David Owen, of the SDP, on Friday night, and was quickly accepted by Mr Steel and Dr Owen, who had publicly indicated their wish to be consulted.



Main target: Port Stanley airstrip outside the town.

Aircraft losses admitted

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 2

Argentina today admitted the loss of two Dagger aircraft, the Israeli version of the French Mirage jet, in dogfights with British Harriers over the Falkland Islands.

In a detailed version of the first day of battle in the South Atlantic Argentina claimed that severe damage was inflicted on British aircraft. It had been forced to cease their attacks on Saturday "because of their lack of capability and strength" to keep up the assault. Attempted landings had been foiled.

Saturday's battle was followed avidly on state radio and television which broadcast a flurry of communiques relating to series of alleged victories over the British. President Calderi was two hours late for a scheduled nationwide broadcast. When he finally appeared he gave a highly optimistic account.

At one point he said that the conflict was costing Argentina many lives and would surely cost many more. But the official English translation today pointedly dropped the reference to lives already having been lost.

The Defence Ministry in Buenos Aires continued to insist tonight that Argentina had captured the pilot of a Harrier jet after it had bailed out over land, and that his name, rank and serial number would be released in due course.

It claimed that two Harrier jets had been shot down in one attack, three in another, and that there was evidence of four other British aircraft being brought down further out to sea.

The joint Chiefs of Staff denied that the Port Stanley runway had been damaged. "All that happened was a small fire caused by an exploding oil barrel," they said. "Personnel and material damages are not at the moment significant." They claimed to have inflicted unspecified damage on British aircraft carrier, and shot down two helicopters.

The Argentines say that six of their troops have been injured, one seriously. A communiqué accused the British of shooting indiscriminately and endangering the safety of the islanders.

About 3,000 Paraguayans, waving Argentine and Paraguayan flags, shouted anti-British slogans outside the presidential palace in Buenos Aires (Reuter reports). An effigy of Mrs Thatcher was set alight.

Both sides hover on brink of war

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain and Argentina hovered uncertainly on the brink of more open and continuous conflict last night after the weekend's dramatic sea and air engagements in the South Atlantic.

At least two and possibly three Argentine aircraft were shot down and another seriously damaged. A British sailor slightly hurt and a Royal Navy warship scarred by shrapnel in the most serious outbreak of fighting since the Buenos Aires government seized control of the Falkland Islands one month ago.

In London there was speculation over a possible British landing on the islands whose Argentine garrison is now isolated from the mainland following the comprehensive bombing by Royal Navy and Royal Air Force aircraft of the runway at Port Stanley.

Prince Andrew, a helicopter pilot on the carrier HMS Invincible, was among those who took part in anti-submarine operations around the British task force whose components were reported to be steaming 100 miles to the east of Port Stanley.

Even so, the Ministry of Defence in London was at some pains yesterday to emphasize that British operations were conducted only in her self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations charter. "This is not,

Continued on page 2, col 6

Queen joins prayers for peace

At Sandringham, the Queen joined in prayers for peace with estate workers in the tiny 130-seat royal estate church. She was accompanied by the Queen Mother.

In his parish newsletter, the Rector, the Rev. Gerry Murphy, writes that "reports from nearby villages in north-west Norfolk tell of local boys involved in the naval task force. When this letter reaches your home we hope peace prevails and an equitable solution has been found."

A copy of the newsletter was given to the Queen who leaves Sandringham today after a six-day stay.

In Rome, the Pope issued a strong appeal for a solution of the conflict. Speaking to 60,000 people in St Peter's Square for the Angelus he described the situation as "painful and worrying".

Mr Rex Hunt, Governor of the Falkland Islands, and his wife, Mavis, at home in Loughton, Essex, yesterday, with their daughter Diana, to celebrate her engagement. (Interview, page 4.)



Lieutenant-Commander Nigel Ward, whose squadron, 801 Sea Harrier, claimed the first air "kill"

A day of tension and elation

From John Witherow on HMS Invincible

The first wave of Invincible's Harriers took off with a tremendous roar shortly before dawn, and wheeled away towards Port Stanley, many miles away, to provide cover for Harriers bombing the airfield. The next wave followed an hour later at sunrise.

She chaired a long meeting of the inner "war cabinet", attended by the defence chiefs of staff, to review the success of the weekend's military operations and to consider the next moves. "So far, so good" apparently summed up the mood of Mrs Thatcher and her senior colleagues.

Throughout the first day of aerial bombardment and combat the Harriers were either airborne or waiting to fly.

The strain showed on the pilots' faces. Argentine fighters kept screaming in, loosening off missiles, then evading dogfights.

But in the evening tiredness turned to elation with the "splashing" of two Mirage jets and a Canberra bomber.

For the crew on HMS Invincible, it was a day when the tension was almost palpable. Before the Harriers were launched, Vulcans had bombed the airfield. "The Vulcans have gone in and to all intents and purposes we are now at war", a flight controller said.

The harsh call to action stations came soon after with the threat of Mirage jets coming in from the west. But they soon veered away after testing the fleet's responses.

Such attacks continued hour after hour, with Harriers intercepting and keeping the Argentines well away from the carriers. "We are obviously putting them at full stretch," one officer said.

The crew remained calm and alert, many waiting in sealed cockpits for their duties. On the bridge, looking dressed in white anti-flash gear with only their eyes visible, scanned the horizon for visual confirmation of radar sightings.

On the flight deck men stood beside machine guns, the last line of defence. Despite the threat of a full-scale Argentine air attack, senior officers remained calm and level, considering the danger of each enemy sortie and taking every possible precaution.

As well as the air combat, the Fleet was taking evasive measures against the threat of submarine attack. At one stage, a Harrier jet and two helicopters went to attack what they thought was a submarine on the surface near the Falkland Islands only to discover it was a rock formation.

As the unusually calm and sunny day turned to dusk the air combat continued.

US discussions on aid for British forces

From Nicholas Ashford Washington, May 2

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, held talks today with senior members of the Reagan Administration to see what possibilities remained for a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis.

He discussed "in general terms" the options of the United States offering material support for British forces.

Mr Pym, who arrived here last night, began his discussions this morning with a meeting at the State Department with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

This was followed by lunch with Mr Haig at the British Embassy and a meeting with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

Mr Pym flew to New York tonight for talks with Senator Javier Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General.

British sources made it clear that Mr Pym was not bringing with him any new proposals for a settlement to put before the Americans or at the United Nations. Although Britain did not rule out a UN role, either as a mediator or in performing a peace-keeping function of some kind, the sources emphasized that Britain would not accept any arrangement which left Argentina in possession of the islands while negotiations took place.

The sources insisted Mr Pym had not come with a shopping list of military items required by Britain to sustain a lengthy operation in the South Atlantic. Any British request would be discussed at official level, not by ministers. So far Britain has not made any request, although American officials believed that an appeal for help was inevitable because of the need for logistical help to support a fleet 8,000 miles from home base.

According to American officials, yesterday's bombing raids on the islands caught President Reagan and senior members of his staff by surprise.

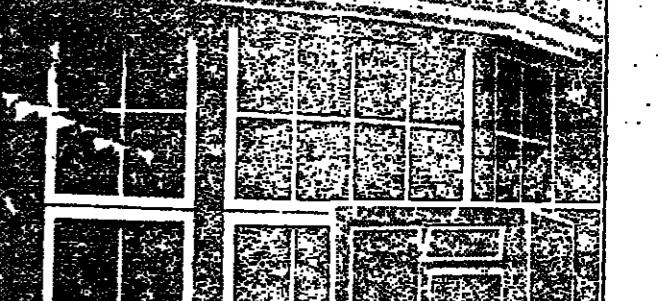
The President, on his way to seek new action in the OAS by the 21 countries which are signatories of the 1947 Rio collective defence treaty.

The United States and Britain want a political settlement, but Argentina "continues to be an obstacle", Mr Haig said today (Agence France-Presse report).

After meeting for two hours with Mr Pym, Mr Haig said they wanted "a political settlement in the context of Resolution 502", which calls for total withdrawal of all forces from the islands.

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Buenos Aires confident of winning war

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 2

Argentines know they are winning the war. Banner headlines tell of sweeping victories, glorious battles and the repulsion of the "pirates" and as people went to Mass this morning it seemed that the battle of the Falklands was won.

But as they gathered in the cafes at lunchtime they were mystified. Why had the captured British Harrier pilot still not been put on display as promised? Was it not remarkable, almost unbelievable, that the vital Port Stanley runway had survived several hours of fierce fighting without even the slightest damage?

Television sets were kept on constantly as people waited for the interminable dubbed John Wayne film to be interrupted by the national anthem, the Malvinas song and the emblem of a flaming torch and cross swords, indicating the issue of another communiqué.

Yesterday, television showed a film taken from the cockpit of a Hercules C130 transporter aircraft as it came in to land at Port Stanley, supposedly at 4.30 pm on Saturday, and there was not a poach mark to be seen on the runway. It was a brilliantly sunny day yet had not the state radio told of heavy, low cloud in the region?

President Galtieri was due to have addressed the nation on television at about 9pm on Saturday. At 9.30 an announcer said he would be appearing in few moments. He said the same at 10.00 and then at 10.30 but eventually the general appeared, two hours late, looking tired, calm and resolute as he told his countrymen what they wanted to hear.

His message was relayed live to the Falklands, which acquired television since the invasion on April 2, and the official news agency Telen reported that a volley of shots was fired in celebration there. One wonders how the troops had time to watch television in the midst of a fierce battle?

Today, the press reported the battle versions given by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with not a word of the British account. *La Prensa* said in a leading article entitled "Blood and Fire" that the crudest form of war was casting its shadow over the South Atlantic. It was dismayed that the United States had allied itself with the British Aggressor" and clearly President Reagan had been misinformed about the nature of the conflict.

La Nacion reported under the headline: "Tough battle facing the British attack on Malvinas". It quoted general Galtieri as saying that the

British would pay a high price for their aggression.

There is no doubt that Argentines remain almost certainly united behind the junta's defence of the islands. A Gallup poll published in Buenos Aires today said 90 per cent of those polled believed that Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas should be preserved by use of force if necessary. More than 80 per cent rejected the United States peace plan providing for the withdrawal of troops and a negotiated settlement. Argentina, 76 per cent believed, would win the battle of the Falklands was won.

But as they gathered in the cafes at lunchtime they were mystified. Why had the captured British Harrier pilot still not been put on display as promised? Was it not remarkable, almost unbelievable, that the vital Port Stanley runway had survived several hours of fierce fighting without even the slightest damage?

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8-0 victory for everyone to see

By Our Foreign Staff

After trouncing Britain 8-0 in the first round of the world roller hockey championships at Lisbon, Argentina, the title holders, went on to beat the United States 5-3.

Before the match with Britain, the captains did not shake hands. Nobody was there from the British Embassy but the Argentine diplomats stationed in Lisbon were present in force.

The majority of the 3,000 crowd seemed to be behind Britain, though this probably was because Argentina is a serious threat to Portugal's chances. Argentines in the crowd unfurled a national flag carrying words supporting the seizure of the Falklands, but they were made to remove it.

Despite the hostilities, the match was cleanly played. "It was a good game, played in the best of spirits", said Clive Baker, one of the British forwards. "Our sport does not normally get this publicity."

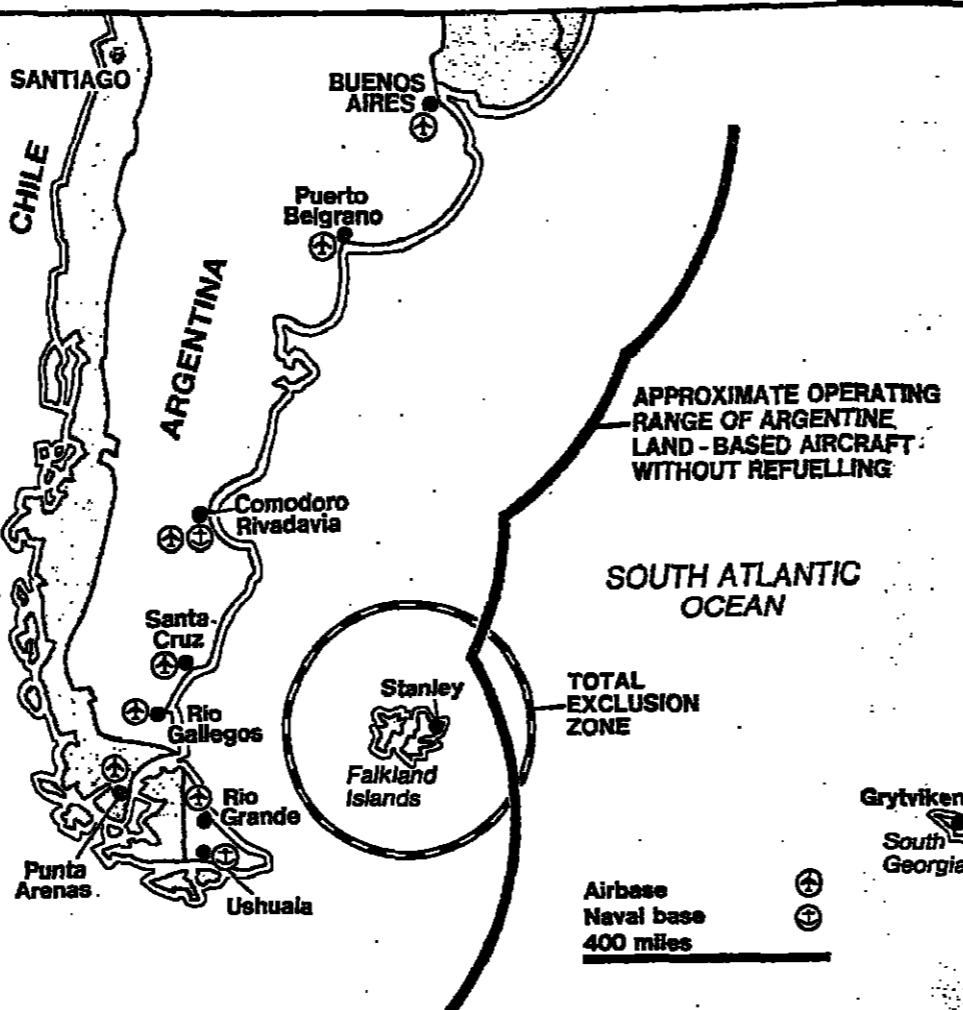
Burnham talks of threat by Venezuela

Georgetown, May 2. — President Forbes Burnham of Guyana said yesterday that a reported build-up of Venezuelan troops was intended "either to threaten or unsettle us" or, more seriously, to invade us.

Speaking to a May Day gathering of more than 200,000 people the President said the discovery of oil in Guyana could intensify the border dispute between the two countries.

Venezuela claims all land west of the Essequibo River, about 60,000 square miles of largely undeveloped jungle, making up about five-eighths of Guyana's territory.

Mr. Burnham said that despite assurances from Venezuelan officials, the violations of Guyana's air space more than 20 times this year and Venezuela's open support for Argentina in the Falklands crisis indicated the seriousness of the Venezuelan threat. — AP.



Another version of events

Argentina's version of the first day's fighting was summed up in "Joint General Staff Communiqué No 11" transmitted on Buenos Aires Radio. The times are local. It read:

The Joint General Staff. At the conclusion of the first day of operations believes it appropriate to sum up the action to give the nation an orderly account of events.

At approximately 0440, the first attack by English aircraft takes place against Puerto Argentino [Port Stanley]. It caused a small fire on the airfield.

At 0815, low-flying British aircraft try to destroy the airfield but fail to achieve their objective in view of the decisive counter-attack of the defensive forces.

At 0936, a helicopter landing attempt is made in the area of Port Darwin. A Pucara plane which was being repaired is damaged. There is an attack by Harrier fighters over the airport. Two of them are shot down and it is believed that another two damaged fighters did not reach the aircraft carrier.

At 1425, 11 British ships are seen 20 miles off Puerto Argentino.

At 1450, another air attack takes place over the airfield in Puerto Argentino, an attack which did not cause any damage.

At 1530 the enemy tries to land by helicopter north of Soledad Island, under cover of Sea Harriers. This attack is driven off by the action of the Pucara airplanes. The number of ships near Puerto Argentino increases. The presence of the two aircraft carriers is confirmed.

At 1700 Air Force planes attack naval units, in a first wave, inflicting serious damage on a frigate and minor damage to another three which are retreating from the zone of operation.

At 1715 a second air attack is launched against the enemy fleet inflicting not yet-confirmed damage to various destroyers, an aircraft carrier, two frigates, planes being lost in the operation.

During this action the enemy suffers, with certainty, the loss of three Sea Harriers and two combat helicopters.

There is evidence that four other planes crashed further out.

At 2100 an attack is launched and a landing attempt with a helicopter is made on the airport zone in Puerto Argentino. There is naval gunfire from type ships.

The attack is answered with artillery fire. The attack ends and the British ships begin to pull away.

11. So far, losses of personal and material are not significant.

Galtieri's address to the nation

We prefer to die than to kill'

The following is a full text of President Galtieri's address to the Argentine nation on Saturday night, monitored by the BBC:

Compatriots: The Armed Forces of the nation have made a fresh act of war by Britain in the Southern Atlantic. They have used and they are continuing at this time to use fire against us. We have responded and shall respond with fire and that will always be our response. If the enemy fails to turn Argentines into a colony again. Prior to this attack for day and whole weeks, unbelievable pressures were exerted on our national will.

Argentina has been made to appear as a bloody aggressor to everyone. It is that in invading unclaimed territory we prefer to die than to kill, and so, in an unprecedented military operation, neither the adversary nor the Malvinas population suffered a single casualty.

They have been wronged by sanctions which the great powers do not apply to those they regard as their worst enemies as though our being a young nation made us easy prey.

We have been insulted; and intimidation has been used against us, along with threats, intrigue and all imaginable manoeuvres to discredit us. We have given our reasons. We have said that for almost a century and a half we have obtained only intransigent refusals or the most cynical silence in response to our persistent claims for our proven rights.

We have seen how Britain responded with the dispatch of warships to the previously authorized presence of Argentine aircraft in the Georgias. We felt the certainty that there was no other way of recovering our unrenounceable sovereignty than by acting as we did, and we have explained that to the world.

The immense majority of the peoples of America gave us a definite and clear reply, a reply of solidarity and fraternity. This was the attitude of those who always believed honestly and without ulterior motives that our country is a future and a destiny for this continent, and that its colonial past was dead and turned to dust or consigned to history.

We also count with the understanding and the support of those non-aligned countries which are with us in this enterprise in which together we will persevere in solidarity until victory. Let us pray to Him also that He enlightens the minds of those who place the preservation of their personal political positions before the interests of peace and justice, the desire of all people.

Today May 1, the universal day of labour, Argentine men and women are at their peaceful posts with their spirit ready for great sacrifices. Meanwhile, in the south, in the south of the Argentine nation, men of all ages at their posts of struggle are steadfastly defending the honour and honour of the nation.

This is costing us a great deal, certainly many lives and material losses. But a much higher price is being paid and will be paid by the outrageous effrontery of the invaders who has not listened to any reason and who committed the unforgivable political sin of confusing prudence with weakness.

At this critical moment, I ask the people of the Republic, my people, to have faith, courage and fortitude to defend us as our elders did, that which with justice belongs to all Argentine generations, of yesterday, today and of tomorrow. Good night.

A dispatch from the Argentine news agency Telen dated 19 April (Port Stanley) said that President Galtieri's address was received there with "great emotion". The end of the address was greeted with a salvo from Argentine batteries, the agency said.

fall the responsibility of having compromised international harmony. We have tried to get conciliation and peace by every means. The outrageous attack which we have suffered will not lessen this vocation for peace which has always inspired us.

We pray to God to give us a strength and a will to defend our country and to continue the fight for justice and peace.

We also count with the understanding and the support of those non-aligned countries which are with us in this enterprise in which together we will persevere in solidarity until victory. Let us pray to Him also that He enlightens the minds of those who place the preservation of their personal political positions before the interests of peace and justice, the desire of all people.

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HMS Invincible's role

'Our aircraft have intercepted: They are turning back'

The following pooled dispatch from HMS Invincible with the task force near the Falkland Islands was received in London yesterday. It gives details of the British force's reaction to the air action resulting from the attack by Argentine aircraft on the task force.

The Argentine aircraft was first encountered when Mirage jet fighters approached the warships. Harrier pilots snatching meals between sorties told newspapermen on Invincible: "The enemy is shirking it. They are taking off but firing their missiles and weapons too early and too far out."

The Argentine aircraft, possibly refuelling from tankers in mid-air, made a number of approaches to the warships but each time were chased away. The ships undertaking the bombardment were closest to the enemy warplanes. Even so, the carriers and immediate support ships were action stations and the atmosphere on Invincible was tense as the 1,000-strong ships company in full emergency anti-flash gear, ran to battle stations.

As a naval briefing officer gave correspondents details of the raid on the islands, the air attack alert was sounded.

From the bridge of Invincible it was possible to see the complicated manoeuvres of the flagship Hermes. Flying the flag of Admiral John Woodward, celebrating his fiftieth birthday yesterday, and the other support ships. Lookouts scanned the horizon for the first visual confirmation of radar sightings from the operations room in the ship.

We saw depth charges being launched from a frigate in anti-submarine operations linked with Sea King helicopters. Sub-Lieutenant Prince Andrew was among 820 Squadron pilots who flew in the anti-submarine operations early yesterday.

In the damage control headquarters of the ship, Steward Haig Ashover, aged 21, from Chatham, Kent, said

he had just gone to bed when the alarm sounded action stations. "I just had time to put my wallet in my pocket and prepared the night before because we knew there might be an attack and I put my girl friend's picture and some money in the wallet. Though what good the money would be I don't know."

Invincible was called to action stations some time after 10.00 and only 10 minutes after the alert each of the 1,000-plus company was in its allotted place and all the hatches were battened down to secure against flooding and fire.

They first knew this was a real attack when Commander Proves said: "Hostile aircraft to the south-west. Harriers intercepting."

On the bridge the Navigation Officer was heard to say, in a reference to how long it had taken the Argentines to come out and fight: "If they make that dawn patrol much later, they will be into siesta time."

The well-rehearsed battle stations paid off and there was complete calm throughout the ship as Commander Proves, giving regular bulletins, described the possibility of imminent attack.

"Since there are so many young men on board, the ship has been pretty calm," commented a middle-aged able seaman.

Ten minutes after the first alert, Commander Proves said: "We still suspect enemy aircraft from the west and south-west."



Countdown to action stations

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible, May 2

The closed-circuit television in the corner of the wardroom chugs out a more or less continuous diet of "trivia" and "trivia" such as the whale for 820 Helicopter Squadron which uses weapons on a uniformed creature suspected of being an hostile submarine.

Plots and helicopter crews, wearing their green one-piece overalls or rubber "goon suits" to protect them against the freezing waters of the South Atlantic, lounge casually in armchairs or on plastic benches stripped of their cushions.

Some carry 9mm Browning pistols. Most wear shoulder-holsters but one has a khaki case shoved in an ankle pocket with the straps tied round his leg.

Television is a valuable form of relaxation from the endless sorties above the dull grey sea. It washes over tired minds sometimes short of sleep through overnight duties or the restless motion of the aircraft carrier in the uneven swell. Apart from the videotapes there is live television with the news, weather, entertainment and quiz shows.

When programmes start a topless girl is shown on the screen accompanied by what sounds like a Welsh male voice choir. Someone jokes that they used to show extracts of the soft-porn film *Emmanuelle* before senior officers addressed the crew to ensure there was an audience.

Around the wardroom coffee tables have been piled together and lashed to a pillar with string. The pleasant watercolours have gone from the walls and the crests above the bar have been removed.

The cabinet case which usually proudly displays relics of the triumphs of former HMS Invincibles is

covered with brown paper on which "trivia" and "trivia" have been drawn, such as the whale for 820 Helicopter Squadron which uses weapons on a uniformed creature suspected of being an hostile submarine.

All over Invincible similar scenes are taking place while the crew works, the others sleeps, eats and waits in a hangar group of chequered outside their warm tea.

In the quarterdeck, glistening with sea water, a figure is the thankless task of watching for men overboard. It is a lonely vigil that goes on in relentless shifts day and night in freezing wind and grey, misty weather. "It is worse at night", the young man complains, once he has unwound his face from the cold weather protective clothing and the only light relief is when the fitness fanatics are aperitif in the afternoon to do their press-ups.

Elsewhere men are hunting for radar screens in the cold and darkened Ops Room, the nerve centre of the ship. Others guide helicopters and Harrier jets, punching signals, watch rev counter, polish floors, check motors, scan the horizon and of the million and other things to keep such a big and timely-ruined ship ready for an attack that could come at any time.

FALKLANDS CRISIS/2

Task force has choice of three options

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The prospects of a British landing on the Falkland Islands seemed last night to depend on secret estimates of the casualties which the task force might suffer — and inflict.

So far British action against Port Stanley airport and the tiny 900ft runway at the bucolic-sounding Goose Green, has been compatible with the stated objective of isolating the Argentine garrison from even the hope of reinforcement.

On the one hand this "tosses the ball into the Argentine court" — as one analyst put it — by putting pressure on President Galtieri to raise both the siege and his soldiers' morale.

On the other hand it still leaves Rear-Admiral John Woodward and his task force with three cards to play. With enormous stakes on the table and the chiefs of staff standing at her elbow, which option will Mrs Thatcher order him to take?

The argument in favour of landing troops on the archipelago is that it accelerates progress towards a resolution of the crisis. Admiral Woodward does not want to keep his assault forces bouncing around if heavy seas longer than he can help with winter approaching. The tenuous supply line which Britain has established is expensive and arduously maintained — even with American help.

The argument against is that with up to an estimated 10,000 Argentine troops on the islands, casualties could be high. The Government would prefer not to inflict heavy losses on Argentina — which could damage British standing abroad — and certainly must avoid losing many of its own men, which would lose it support at home.

Although Argentine aircraft had the worst of it in this weekend's encounters, they proved their ability to attack the task force — and consequently to harass an amphibious assault — especially if this were launched in West Falkland, nearer to the Argentine mainland air bases.

Only about 900 Argentine troops are said to be stationed on West Falkland, which is why a landing there is often recommended by armchair strategists. Another argument against this, however, is that the force, once it had landed, would still need to converge on Port Stanley across tracts of wild, marshy, pitted country — and cross the sound between the two main islands.

'Bomber' Harris approves of runway action

Marshal of the RAF Sir Arthur Harris, Commander-in-Chief Bomber Command during the Second World War, yesterday gave his seal of approval to the military action taken by the Falklands task force.

Sir Arthur, aged 90, said: "They have done exactly what should be done, trying to destroy the runway that the enemy is using. I would have done exactly that."

He emphasized the importance of keeping such runways out of order, "so that our enemy, if he is worth calling that, cannot use them". He was attending a service yesterday at St Clement Danes, London, the central church of the RAF, where he was reunited with some of his wartime crews.

Wearing full uniform and all his medals, Sir Arthur referred to the young men flying Harriers and Vulcan bombers over the Falklands as "the same breed" as those he used to command. "I am

Photograph, page 10

Winter a strong ally for Argentines

By Our Defence Correspondent

In that case it might be more sensible to opt for one of the insets just to the north of the south of Port Stanley, relying for success upon a diversionary minor assault on West Falkland and upon the superior firepower of the protecting warships and ubiquitous Sea Harrier.

But would a landing make more sense now, or after a week or two — or three — by which time the young Argentine conscripts on the Falklands would have had time to appreciate their predicament and might feel less disinclined to resist an invasion? Or would the cutting edge of Britain's own marines and paratroopers be blunted by that time?

Or should Admiral Woodward play his second card, which would involve a punitive attack against mainland bases or the Argentine fleet? This would be possible only if the Argentine warships were prepared to wait around and even then their elderly hulls still bear a variety of respectable modern missiles, including the British Sea Dart, which could inflict retaliatory punishment on the task force.

The third card would involve simply continuing the blockade, gently pushing the Argentines towards withdrawal and an acceptable peace formula rather than witness the long-term suffering of their garrison. The argument in favour of this option is that it involves no more action after the events of the weekend and that it gives the politicians more time to talk.

The argument against is that it could take longer than is commonly thought. The Americans have suggested that the garrison has 30 days of supplies on the islands, the Argentines themselves have claimed 90 days. There is plenty of mutton on the islands — although it is true that fresh water supplies could cause the difficulties. Moreover, a long blockade could impose hardship on the islanders, whose deep freezers would begin to empty.

What looks most probable is that the ministry would pause for a while, pressuring the junta to the negotiating table, then — if no satisfactory response is forthcoming, land in two or more places — all of which would have been reconnoitred in advance by Special Air Service and Special Boat Service troops believed to be already in situ.

By then the assault forces would probably need to go to a point near Stanley. It would be time that Britain moved to the heart of the matter.

Nonetheless they are preferable to the land in between which tends either to be rocky and strewn with boulders or dotted with peat bogs into which one might sink, never to be seen again. There are mountains rising to about 2,300 ft in the north of East Falkland, where the ground is firmer — but it is sometimes referred to as "No Man's Land". It is hardly the place for soldiers to make for.

The place to make for, is obviously Port Stanley. It is assumed that British troops will land on the far side of East Falkland, although perhaps establishing a foothold first on West Falkland, and then make their way across country.

There are possible landing sites near to the capital like Rookery Bay which offers a wide sandy beach to the east, and the inlet of Port Salvador.

An advance party, said to be already on the islands, would have to seek out a suitable landing place (or places) and a route along which the task force's assault group could move heavy vehicles.

Troops will not want to remain in open country for long in the Falkland winter. There is little frost, but plenty of rain — and ironically no natural water supplies — and the wind rarely stops. The wind blows at an average 20 mph throughout the year, sometimes less but often worse, and about this season there are usually five strong gales a month.

Britain's 34 square mile staging post

By David Cross

The British colony of Ascension, which has become the main air and naval staging post for Britain in the battle for the Falklands, is of value only for its strategic position midway between Africa and South America.

The tiny speck of barren volcanic rock with an area of 34 square miles remained uninhabited until the arrival of Napoleon in exile on the nearby island of St Helena, another British colony, in 1815. A group of British naval troops was installed on the island at the time and they built its only township, Georgetown.

But Ascension did not really come into its own until the Second World War when the Americans built an airfield in 1942 and called it Wideawake after the sea-bird, otherwise known as the sooty tern, which settles in large numbers on the island every eighth month to lay and hatch its eggs.

The American air base was of considerable importance to the allied effort during the last war, but it is as a communications centre that it has been most develop in the post-war period.

The Americans set up a long-range missile tracking

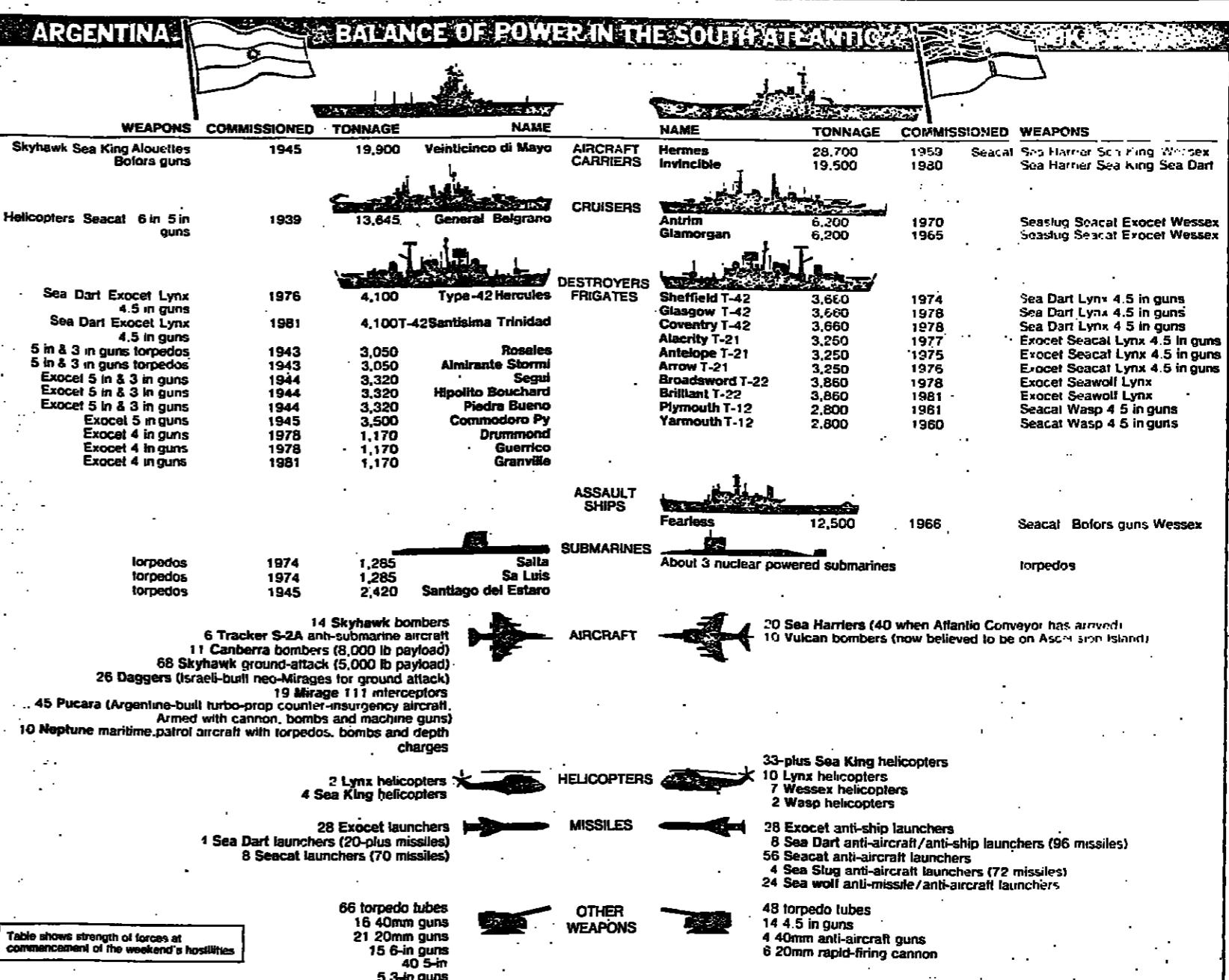
station there as long ago as 1957, when BBC built a relay station in the mid-1960s, and the British telecommunications company Cable and Wireless uses Ascension for routing telephone and cable calls, as well as for tracking satellites.

With no indigenous population the 1,000 or so inhabitants mostly come from St Helena, 700 miles south-east of Ascension, which is responsible for its administration, Britain and the United States. The 500 St Helenians are all employed by the British companies or the United States air base.

In addition to telecommunications, Cable and Wireless runs a small farm producing fruit and vegetables and supporting 1,500 sheep, between 70 and 150 pigs and some cattle.

The American air base is run by Washington and leased from the British Government. But under the terms of the lease, Britain is entitled to use most of its facilities and there is a small British liaison office on the base.

Until the American



Balance of strength in the South Atlantic

This is the approximate balance of forces in the South Atlantic in the event of hostilities breaking out between Britain and Argentina (Henry Stanhope writes). The figures are culled from a variety of sources including the Ministry of Defence, the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Royal United Services Institute and Jane's Fighting Ships 1981-82.

The numbers are in many cases estimates because neither country is inclined at present to release more than the barest details of its military dispositions. In the case of aircraft it is hard to predict which and how many Argentine machines could be

flown from their bases on the mainland to strike at targets in the Falklands. The Skyhawks and the Mirages — and the Israeli-built Daggers — could almost certainly reach Port Stanley. But unless refuelled in mid-flight the Skyhawks would probably not be able to carry many bombs and the Mirages and Daggers would not have much time to loiter over the Falklands for a concentrated attack.

No accurate figures have been released for the number of Argentine soldiers on the Falklands or the assault troops with the task force. Estimates of the former have recently hovered around 10,000, but this could be an

exaggeration. On the task force there are at least two full Royal Marine commando units, each with between 800 and 900 men, plus supporting units and a number of Special Boat Service personnel.

In addition the Army has sent two parachute battalions totalling about 1,200 plus supporting units and two reconnaissance troops from the Blues and Royals.

The number of soldiers apart from marines has been assessed at 2,500 and one ex-marine has put the total for marines at "at least 3,000". The number altogether is probably between 5,000 and 6,000.

The strike force: Vulcans

Refuelling key to success

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Vulcans must have had a hard time, the five-man crew strapped into their seats for the 15-hour round trip from Ascension Island.

There were probably two of them or possibly three, although the in-flight refuelling requirement for such a mission would have limited the number.

They would have cruised at between 40,000ft and 50,000ft and at about 450 miles an hour, dropping to 30,000ft to couple at least twice with the Victor tankers which enabled the Vulcans to increase their radius of action from the 1,750 miles they could manage without refuelling.

There would probably have been two Victors for the journey out, and possibly two more for the return — one more than necessary on each leg in case the other broke down.

Accuracy was vital so the proximity of Port Stanley itself prevented an attack from a greater altitude.

A computer calculates the ballistics, the effect of wind and weather on the accuracy of the bombing.

The Vulcan, which came into service 25 years ago, was not built for comfort. By flying at that height, at night, through the low clouds stay where they are, like the Falklands winter, they fighter pilots, unable to move would have had relatively around little to fear from the anti-aircraft fire, or the Tigercats.

The pilot would have brought down the big delta wings to direct to winged bomber by a few thousand feet by sight, in the more thousands feet on the absence of any radar guidance approach to Port Stanley, to once escape any radar detection. Then the Sea Harriers until it was too late for the sweep in with their second

wave attack, releasing their BL755 cluster bombs over a wide area, all of them retarded to explode at intervals to deter any attempts to repair the airstrip.

Then the pilots would have given the thumbs-up sign to each other within the narrow confines of the aircraft, and headed for base their mission accomplished.

John Charters writes: The expertise in mid-air refuelling built up by the Royal Air Force over more than 15 years was the most important single factor enabling the Vulcan bomber to reach Port Stanley from Ascension Island 3,500 miles away.

The RAF's "drogue and probe" system of in-flight refuelling, developed originally by Sir Alan Cobham, is regarded as the best in the world, superior even to a different system used earlier by the United States Air Force.

The tanker aircraft streams either two refuelling pipes from its wing tips or one from its tail with the "drogue", looking rather like giant badminton shuttlecocks floating in the air.

The aircraft requiring fuel is equipped with a long "probe" usually mounted on the port wing which the pilot has to steer into the centre of the drogue.

Two more ships requisitioned for task force

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has requisitioned two more ships from the Townsend Thoresen fleet to bolster the task force. The two ships are

today, on their way to Portsmouth to be fitted out with helicopter landing pads and extra navigational equipment.

The 6,500-ton Baltic Ferry and its sister ship Nordic Ferry which operate between Felixstowe and Rotterdam, will be manned by volunteer crews when they leave for the South Atlantic later this week. Each ship will carry more than 150 military personnel as well as helicopters, and tons of stores and supplies.

Mr John Lehman, the United States Navy Secretary, was in Britain yesterday as part of a European tour "to visit British and United States facilities", according to the American Embassy in London.

But a spokesman said he had no information as to whether he would be in contact with Ministry of Defence officials over President Reagan's offer of American aid.

Although American embarrassment is no longer a key factor, a Ministry of Defence spokesman in London yesterday refused to discuss details of current United States military assistance

A frustrating target for heat missiles

By a Staff Reporter

The Royal Navy has 31 Sea Harriers in service, with another two to be delivered, and 20 are already at sea with the task force, where they face three times as many Argentine fighters.

The main difference between RAF and Royal Navy FRS1 Harriers lies in the powerful Blue Fox nose radar fitted to the Royal Navy's version which allows pilots to seek out enemy aircraft at long range.

Both types have 30mm cannon. It takes two-and-a-half years to train them, which is some two years longer than it took the RAF to churn out Hurricane pilots.

The RAF Harrier strength is believed to number about 80.

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members of The National Bank of Australasia Limited will be held at 335th Floor, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, May 27, 1982, at 2.30 p.m.

Special Business

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass—

1. A Special Resolution to change the name of the Bank to National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia Limited.

2. A Special Resolution to approve a Bill now before the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which will vest the banking undertaking of The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited in the United Kingdom in the merged bank, and for other purposes.

3. An Ordinary Resolution to approve the establishment of a scheme for the making of loans by the Company to persons who are both full time employees of the Company or a related corporation and also a director of the Company or a related corporation or are related to such a director.

4. An Ordinary Resolution to approve that the directors of each corporation which is a related corporation to the Company, be authorised to establish a scheme as described in 3. above.

By Order of the Board

P.I. Cochrane, Secretary

April 22, 1982.

Proxies

A Member or other person entitled to vote may appoint not more than two proxies to attend and vote instead of him. Where more than one proxy is appointed, each proxy must be appointed to represent a specified proportion of the Member's voting rights. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

 The National Bank of Australasia Limited
(Incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia)

World reaction to the fighting

Madrid and Bonn: Raids opposed

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, May 2

The Spanish Government has told Britain that any larger military action in the Falklands after yesterday's air strikes would be "a grave historic error".

It made this judgment in the light of its view that the kernel of the Falklands dispute remained "the colonial problem". It reiterated Spain's support for Argentina's traditional position in this field.

The air strikes were condemned as "a serious escalation of the conflict". Madrid repeated that it was "absolutely opposed" to the use of force.

The official statement went on to recommend full recourse by Britain and Argentina to the United Nations Security Council, where the Spanish representative abstained in the vote on the original Resolution 502 on April 2.

In spite of Madrid's diplomatic isolation in Western Europe on the Falklands issue, the statement included regret that Madrid's efforts through bilateral contacts and international bodies to get the colonial problem seen as the basic issue had not been needed.

The Spanish Government's latest statement is scarcely designed to facilitate the top-level negotiations with Britain over Gibraltar's future scheduled to begin on June 25. The talks have already been postponed due to the Falklands situation.

Faced by a public opinion judged running strongly in favour of the blood ties with Argentina, Spain's top diplomats appear to have already

discarded or forgotten what they might get from Britain in the wake of the Falklands war in line with Madrid's reiterated commitment to resolve the Gibraltar problem only through peaceful negotiations.

Spanish diplomacy until last week struggled along with the double contradiction of opposing the use of force yet having its own reason — Gibraltar — for supporting Argentina and, secondly, though about to join Nato yet being critical of another member, Britain.

But after yesterday's statement, Madrid appears to have come down in the anti-colonial Third World camp. This is just before Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Foreign Minister, is to visit Washington to negotiate later this week the remaining details of a renewed bilateral treaty of friendship in the light of Spain's impending Nato membership.

But the United States is opposing the emotions now sweeping Hispanic America.

Although today's Spanish newspapers still give a varied treatment to Britain's air strikes, the state-controlled National Radio has now swayed firmly behind Argentina. This morning's news bulletin asked "What has London to say about this aggression?" having earlier devoted 10 minutes of its 15 minute 8am bulletin to the Argentine version.

But Mingote, Spain's best cartoonist, depicts in the Madrid conservative daily, ABC two Spaniards conversing with one maintaining: "I don't see why if Argentina

claims the Malvinas (Falklands) Spain shouldn't claim Argentina?"

But the contradictions in Spain are not solely at the diplomatic level. At the May Day parade here yesterday, Socialist and Communist-led trade unionists expressed support for Argentina while calling for exemplary sentences at Spain's coup trial in order to prevent a future military take-over.

■ Bonn: West Germany's support for Britain over the Falklands dispute cooled distinctly with the news of the British attack on the airfield at Port Stanley (Patricia Clough writes).

In a stiff communiqué after the attack, the Government demanded that despite the intervening events all efforts for a peaceful solution of the conflict must be made.

Although West Germany's support for the United Nations Security Council Resolution 502 calling for an Argentine withdrawal was repeated, expressions of solidarity with Britain, which have formed the basis of all statements to far, were noticeably missing.

Government officials did not deny a report in *Der Spiegel*, the news magazine, that Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, regards the Falklands operation as anachronistic and a danger to international relations. A close aide of the Chancellor is quoted in the magazine as calling it "a troubleshooting mission with nineteenth century methods".

Contrary to official statements, *Der Spiegel* claimed that the Chancellor doubted

that Mrs Thatcher really wanted to avoid a fight and told his Cabinet last Wednesday there would be no blank cheque of West German support.

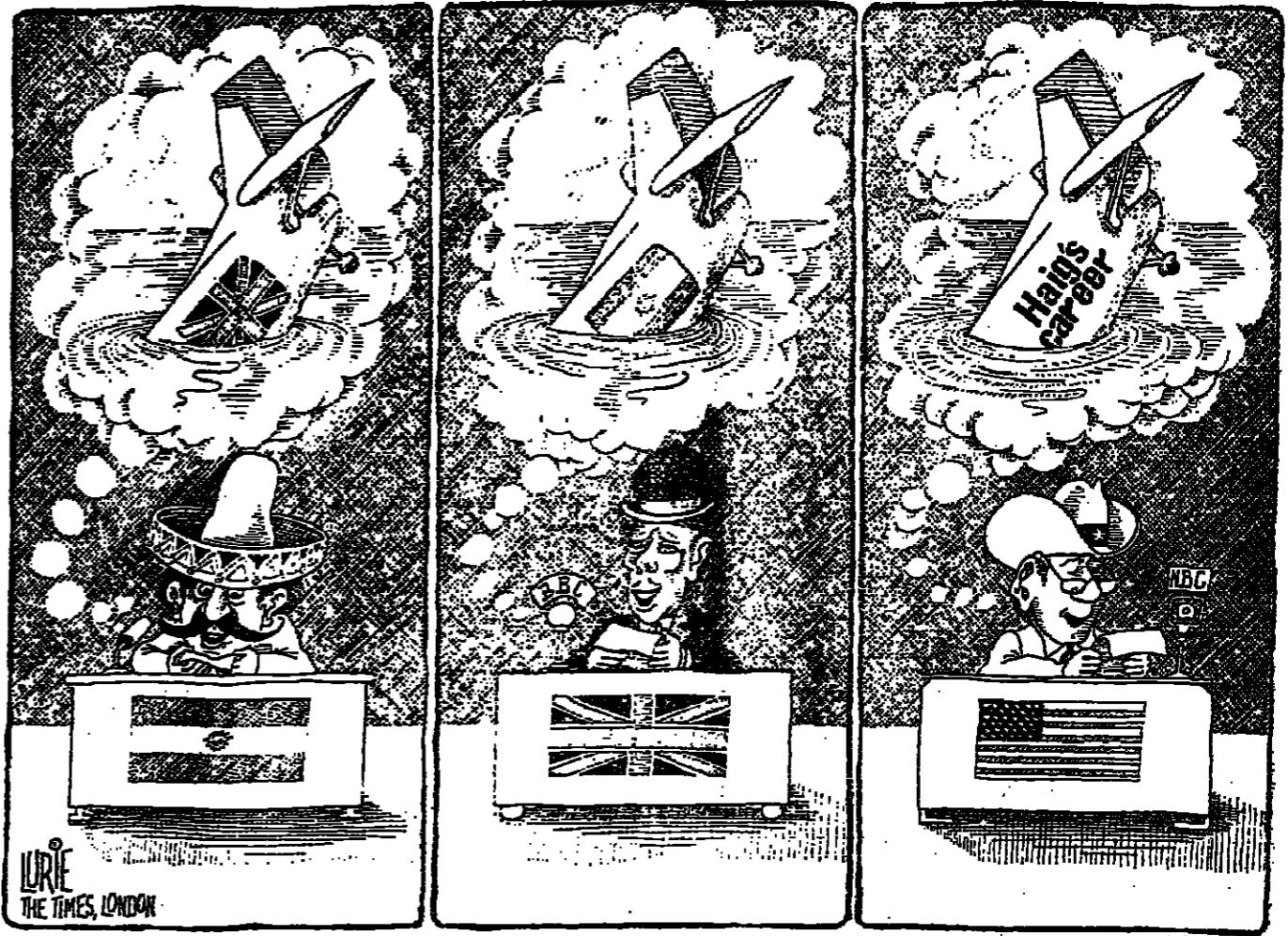
The West Germans fear that a war over the Falklands would increase East-West tension and spoil the traditionally good relations between Europe and South America. They are also concerned that support for a military solution to a colonial conflict would destroy the credibility of West Germany's policy of encouraging self-determination among Third World countries.

So West Germany has adhered firmly to the European Community decision to back Britain and has joined in the trade embargo against Argentina at considerable sacrifice to itself.

During a telephone conversation on Thursday the Chancellor encouraged Mrs Thatcher to seek a political solution. There was no immediate indication whether Mrs Thatcher's refusal to respond to European solidarity with a more accommodating approach to EEC budget and agricultural issues has helped cool off the West German support. But her unyielding, not to say ungrateful attitude has clearly displeased the West Germans.

Officials here emphasized that Bonn is not attempting to link the two issues and insist that the policy over the Falklands must be decided on its own merits.

But they added: "The question must inevitably come up in a wider examination of Britain's attitude to Europe".



Governor applauds assault

From Godfrey Morrison, Banjul, May 2

The cordial relations enjoyed by London with the West African States of The Gambia and Senegal are proving very useful for the British task force in the South Atlantic.

In recent days there has been a steady stream of RAF and Royal Navy aircraft making refuelling stop-overs here on their way to the Ascension Island base, they have been using the airfield at Yoff, outside Dakar, the Senegalese capital, and Yundum, the Gambia's international airport.

Speaking as his family prepared to celebrate his daughter's twenty-first birthday, Mr Hunt said: "I am naturally pleased at what looks like a very good professional job well done. I was delighted when South Georgia was retaken with no fatal casualties. Then the attack on the airfield at Port Stanley was the next logical step."

But there was one worry for the Governor: "My Cessna Skyhawk was sitting beside the main hangar at the airport. The bombers may have destroyed it and I am sure the insurance won't cover its replacement," he said.

"I hope this attack may convince the Argentine president that the best thing to do now is to withdraw his troops and come to the negotiating table."

Mr Hunt said that information from the latest batch of evacuees who arrived in London on Thursday indicated that more islanders remained in Port Stanley than was at first thought. About 400 remained there with a further 1,200 in the sparsely populated country-side around.

Most of the evacuees have been expatriates, not native islanders, he said. "I think those who remain will be frightened but the airport is far enough away from Stanley for there to be no danger to the town."

Asked if escalating the assault, possibly to an invasion, would threaten the civilian population, Mr Hunt said: "There are many ways to re-taking the islands. There is no need for a frontal assault on Port Stanley like the one carried out when the Argentines arrived."

"There are many ways of proceeding from here. Every step so far has been taken carefully and logically and now there are still plenty of options open."

W Africa lends friendly hand

From Godfrey Morrison, Banjul, May 2

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Both airfields have now run very low on aviation fuel as a result of the RAF flights, according to an informed source.

Sierra Leone, another West African country, also cooperated with Britain when the requisitioned P and O liner *Canberra* called at Freetown on its way to join the task force.

African support for Britain is due to a number of factors. Not only is the Argentine Government seen by Africans as an repressive military dictatorship but as one which has close relations with the South Africans.

African leaders, though they differ on many issues, are unanimous in condemning the use of force in territorial disputes. A funda-

mental principle of the Organization of African Unity is respect for the frontiers they inherited from the colonial era. This is due, paradoxically, to the fact that these frontiers are often completely artificial, flying in the face of geographical and ethnic logic.

Because of this African leaders know that once the principle of forcible annexation of territory is condoned a whole Pandora's Box of strife will be opened on this continent. They are also conscious that many of the continent's smaller states are indefensible against a determined aggressor.

African support for Britain will certainly have been stiffened by the very strong pro-London statement by Mr. Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

■ Freetown: A Falklands-bound British merchant ship loaded with helicopters and jet aircraft stopped in this West African port today to refuel and take on water. (AP reports).

Repayment of debts may cease

From Nicholas Hirst, New York, May 2

Bankers here are concerned that if the Falklands dispute worsens Argentina could put a moratorium on repayments on its debts to American lenders.

Argentina reacted to Britain's decision to freeze all its assets in the United Kingdom by ending all payments to British accounts. It was understood that an "escrow" account had been opened in the New York branch of Banco de la Nación, Argentina's Central Bank, where interest and repayments would be built up for payment in the future, but some bankers here have doubts that it exists.

The concern of the American bankers now is that if the largely symbolic American sanctions instituted in support of Britain are toughened with an increase in hostilities, interests and debt repayments of the \$9,000m (about £5,100m) lent by American banks to Argentina will cease.

It is estimated that, against the Argentine debt, American banks hold only \$3,350m in Argentine deposits of which \$550m is held in the United States itself and the remainder in foreign branches.

A decision to impose a moratorium, however, could hurt Argentina badly. The country depends heavily on foreign credit, with imports which amounted to \$1,700m in the first three months of the year.

Refusal to make payments to Britain nevertheless have already caused great confusion and disarray in international markets.

Loeb's Bank is reported to have refused to accept the concept of an escrow account and is demanding that payments by syndicated loans made by groups including Loeb's should be shared by all parties.

The repercussions on the international banking scene of the Falklands crisis are increasingly serious.

Argentina's economy was in bad shape before the dispute started with inflation running near 150 per cent. It has more than \$30,000m in foreign debt with an estimated \$12,300m due for repayment to banks in industrialized countries this year.

■ Geneva: With movement of funds into Swiss banks as always during an acute international crisis, it is speeded up as a result of the Falklands hostilities. The National Bank will exercise close surveillance of the foreign exchange markets this week, ready to intervene if the franc rises too sharply. (Alan McGregor writes).

Rules of war breached by both sides

By Nicholas Timmins

Both Britain and Argentina appear to be in contravention of the conventions on the laws of war. International lawyers said yesterday, while the Ministry of Defence is understood to have changed its legal advice to Mrs Thatcher, arguing now that the prisoners taken during the Falklands action so far are indeed prisoners of war.

It was inevitable, from what Britain has said and from the position that Argentina has taken, that if the Argentine maintained their position, there would be fighting.

He was speaking to journalists after a dinner for Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President. During this Mr Bush broke off a prepared speech to say that the United States "must stand behind our old friend and ally, Great Britain". His comment came after news of the British attack on the Port Stanley airfield. Mr Fraser led a standing ovation.

Both Britain and Argentina appear to be in contravention of the conventions on the laws of war. International lawyers said yesterday, while the Ministry of Defence is understood to have changed its legal advice to Mrs Thatcher, arguing now that the prisoners taken during the Falklands action so far are indeed prisoners of war.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mrs Thatcher was told of the marines taken on South Georgia: "Those prisoners are not prisoners of war. A state of war does not exist between ourselves and the Argentine."

That statement was based on an instant view given by Ministry of Defence lawyers, it is understood, who now acknowledge that the Geneva Convention provide that their provisions on prisoners of war become applicable in armed conflict, even if a state of war is not recognized by one of the parties.

A public acknowledgement, however, that the Geneva Convention applies, would appear to put Britain in the wrong by sending back to the Falklands the British marines originally captured in its defence. Article 117 of Geneva Convention III states that "no repatriated person may be employed on active military service."

Mr Adam Roberts, reader in international relations at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and co-author of *Documents on the Laws of War* said that sending repatriated British marines captured during the Falklands invasion back with the task force

Complaints rouse Israelis

From Moshe Hirsh, Tel Aviv, May 2

The Israeli media this weekend accused Britain of duplicity for complaining of Israeli arms sales to Argentina when London had armed Arab countries dedicated to the eradication of the Jewish state.

It exposes the Falkland Islanders to a dreadful situation" he said.

"If there is any suggestion that the convention does not apply, then all the very carefully constructed protection of civilians in the convention would not then be applicable". That included provisions against taking

civilian hostages — a fear expressed both by the relatives of Falkland Islanders in Britain and over the British community in Argentina.

"I can only assume", Mr Austin said, "that she did not want to use the word war because she might be described as being a warmonger". The convention, however, applied immediately the factual circumstances if armed conflict arose. The military, by setting up a board of inquiry into the death of an Argentine prisoner on South Georgia, appeared to be acknowledging that the convention applied, he said.

Mr Adam Roberts, reader in international relations at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and co-author of *Documents on the Laws of War* said that sending repatriated British marines captured during the Falklands invasion back with the task force

was a violation of the Geneva Convention.

"Israel fought for its survival and for the lives of its citizens", the Ma'ariv editorial said. "Britain is not fighting for its existence. Its citizens are not endangered by the Argentine capture of the Falkland Islands. It is a prestige war".

The churches: Armed force is justified

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday gave his clear support for the latest British action over the Falkland Islands.

At the same time, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, appeared to rule out any possibility of the Pope's visit to Britain later this month being cancelled or postponed.

Dr Runcie had just returned from Nigeria and Mgr Worlock from Rome, where he had talked to the Pope and to senior Vatican officials.

"There are those who believe that the task force should not have been sent to defend the Falkland Islanders from the armed aggression by the Argentine government", Dr Runcie said in a statement issued from Canterbury.

"I do not hold with that opinion as I said in the House of Lords debate two weeks ago, and believe that within the complexities of an imperfect world, self-defence and the use of armed force in defence of clear principles can sometimes be justified.

He repeated his call for prayers for all parties concerned, including the Argentines, and emphasized the need to search for a peaceful solution as a result of new British efforts at the United Nations. Action must never be inspired by feelings of

revenge or recrimination, he added.

Mgr Worlock, who also urged prayers, said that during his visit to Rome he had been convinced no decision had been taken to cancel or postpone the Pope's visit, nor was such a decision under active consideration.

It was also said on the archbishop's behalf that he had found officials in the Vatican secretariat there had been suggestions made in Britain that the visit might not go ahead because of the Falkland Islands crisis.

Senior officials in the Vatican Secretariat of State said they did not understand the reasons for these suggestions.

Prayers for the Falklands and for a peaceful solution were said in church services all over the country yesterday, and the crisis dominated two occasions in particular.

In Liverpool Cathedral, the large congregation of servicemen and ex-servicemen took part in the annual commemoration of the Battle of the Atlantic of the Second World War, followed by a march past.

At St Clement Dane's RAF church in London, the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, preached on the moral justification of armed force to a congregation representing the Aircrew Association.

Dr Leonard said the Christian principles of "just war",

now enshrined in international law, showed it was possible to distinguish occasions on which force was legitimate.

■ Rome: The Pope yesterday issued a strong appeal for a solution of the Falklands conflict (Peter Nichols writes). Speaking to some 60,000 people gathered in St Peter's Square for the Angelus, he described the situation as "painful and worrying" because of the loss in human lives so far with the likelihood of more to come, as well as the growing abyss between Argentina and Britain.

He addressed his appeals to recognize their responsibilities not only to the two nations directly involved, but also to the countries supporting them and to the international community as a whole.

Further report, page 10

And whatever the judgment of this aspect of the matter, it is at the United Nations — as we have said consistently from the beginning — that we have underlined fresh in the House of Commons last Thursday that the diplomatic solution of the crisis to which we are all pledged must be sought more urgently and strenuously than ever.

We shall certainly press this and kindred questions of a serious character in the House of Commons, where of course the Government must account for its actions.

مکالمہ الامم

'Death-wish' of young unemployed

The experience of unemployment is so depressing young people that more than a quarter have considered committing suicide, according to a survey. The figures show that 34 per cent of those aged between 16 and 25 experience depression when they have been out of work for more than six months, and 26 per cent have thought of taking their lives. (Pat Healey writes)

Mr Leslie Francis, research fellow to the London Central YMCA, says the results are not clear enough to define whether unemployment causes depression or whether people predisposed to depression are more vulnerable to unemployment.

However, the figures do underline the special vulnerability of the unemployed, he says, in the *Unemployment Unit Bulletin*.

The survey indicates, for example, that the unemployed are more likely to need: counselling, and the resources of the health service, to deal with their depression and suicidal thoughts.

New paper loses 250,000 copies

The *Mail on Sunday*, Britain's first new national Sunday newspaper for 21 years, lost more than a quarter of a million copies because of production difficulties during its launch on Saturday night. (A Staff Reporter writes)

Parts of the Midlands and the Home Counties were short of copies after the print run fell short of the two million target. A new routine for print workers was said to be partly to blame for the "teething troubles". Mr David Kirkby, the newspaper's general manager, said the difficulties would be overcome by next Sunday.

20 windsurfers rescued in gale

Twenty windsurfers were rescued from the North Sea yesterday after a race went ahead in spite of coastguard warnings of gales. The surfers were picked up about a mile off Tynemouth, Tyne and Wear.

The decision to go ahead was defended by Mr David Hudson, the Tynemouth Club sailboard captain, who said: "We have an excellent safety record here and all the competitors were properly dressed and wore buoyancy aids."

Stabbing appeal

The police have complained of a poor response to an appeal for witnesses to the stabbing on Saturday of Mr John Dickinson, aged 24, outside Arsenal's football ground in Highbury, north London. Mr Dickinson, of Wyvill Estate, Vauxhall, South London, was chased by a gang of youths and left to die in the gutter.

"We need help," page 11

Hunt for boys

A search of the coastline in Mounts Bay, and Penzance harbour in Cornwall, yesterday failed to find three Penzance boys, one a spine bifida victim who disappeared from their homes on Friday night. They were last seen near the harbour.

Heart man dies

Mr Ernest Field, one of Britain's longest surviving heart transplant patients died yesterday. Mr Field, aged 52, of Chertsey, Surrey, received his new heart at Harefield Hospital, west London, two years ago after he was forced to give up his job as manager of a timber yard.

Drugs warning

Three of every four people who took drugs for hay fever last year flouted warnings not to drive, according to a survey of 1,210 households by the Marxon medical research agency. The Automobile Association said such drivers risked losing their licence and might not be insured.

Agents' law

Estate agents convicted of racial or sexual discrimination, fraud or violence can be prohibited from practising under the Estate Agents Act, 1979, which comes into force today. The Director General of Fair Trading can bar any agent who has contravened the Act.

Murder charge

A man has been charged with the murder of Mrs Susan Neil, whose body was found in her army home in Aldershot last Thursday. He is expected to appear before Aldershot magistrates today. The police have not released his name.

Plant danger

Sheffield home safety department is issuing 5,000 leaflets warning of poisons in some house plants. Popular plants with sap which can cause sickness and death include the leopard lily, poinsettia, winter cherry, hyacinth, primula and nerium oleander.

Government may merge job aid schemes

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The Government is considering an important change to its controversial £150m scheme aimed at helping the long-term unemployed. To counter fierce opposition from the TUC and other quarters,

"Ministers seem likely to agree to merging the proposed Community Work Scheme - unveiled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech and strongly opposed by union leaders as a prospective source of cheap labour for employers, with the present Community Enterprise Programme (CEP) which provides 30,000 places a year for unemployed people.

The paper says that the commission's experience suggests that a scheme which provides temporary work for people who would otherwise be unemployed cannot be mounted "unless it has full support from all elements in the community". Discussions since March show that "the commission is not yet able to put forward any proposal around which it could write and which might be likely to meet with approval from ministers." The commission is likely to consider a fresh paper from Mr Holland which will be drafted in time for the May meeting.

Mr Holland disclosed that the Inland Revenue would regard temporary work under the scheme as "employment" and therefore subject to tax. Deduction of tax, his paper says, would therefore significantly reduce the incentive value of the £15 payment under the new scheme.

On attitudes to the new scheme, the paper suggests that more than half the sponsors to judge by CEP, would be local authorities. It also says that building trade employers who might act as sponsors are "clearly anxious that the scheme should not take work away from private contractors and will seek safeguards to that end".

Take riot proposals as package, Scarman says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Lord Scarman has criticized attitudes by civil servants and politicians to his report on the Brixton riots. He told a conference in London on Saturday that he deplored their attempts to break up his package of proposals. The package was intended to be considered as a whole, he said. "Its purpose was to enable police attitudes to be changed so that in the context of an inner-city area, they could be brought more in line with historic British policing principles".

However, his proposals were being looked at separately as though one could be implemented and not another. Lord Scarman told the conference that it was vital to remember of the Brixton riots that they were anti-police. Everything a police man did, had at the end of the day to be not only within the law but socially acceptable.

Improved training of young policemen had to be looked at in company with the need for consultation and accountability. It was essential that the requirement for consultation between the police and the community should be by statutory.

It was right that communities should have the opportunity to question the police about how that service was being delivered.

Keeping in the picture

Almudena Horwitz, who is working against time at the National Film Archives, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, to try to save Britain's irreplaceable stock of films, which is fast decaying. (Christopher Warman writes). The British Film Institute, where she is senior repairer, has begun a programme to copy its decaying nitrate films to acetate by the year 2000. It estimates it needs an extra £700,000 a year to complete it.

The National Heritage Memorial Fund has given £100,000 for 1982. Among the films to be given emergency treatment is *London Town*, made in 1946, the first large-scale Technicolor British musical, starring Sid Field. Others include the unseen silent version of *Rear Window* (1954).

'Telegraph' rebuked on pill report

contraceptives.

Mr Arthur V Risdon of Christchurch Road, Winchester, Hampshire, wrote to Dr Clifford Kay, in charge of the study, who replied that the headline described by Mr Risdon was irresponsible reporting.

Mr Fletcher said he did not write the headline. He acknowledged it lacked the "may" from his first sentence, but felt it was saved by the inverted commas.

The adjudication was: In the Press Council's view, the newspaper's short report of a long medical study did not succeed in presenting a balanced picture of the conclusions reached by the Royal College of General Practitioners' survey. That lack of balance was compounded by the alarmist flavour of the headline and a misleading impression created. The council, however, rejected suggestions of deliberate distortion and editorial prejudice to those who had used oral



Heading for the open road: A 1930 Morris L2 van and five-ton Foden dropside truck from 1929 lined up at Battersea Park for the start of the Historic Commercial Vehicle Club's London to Brighton run yesterday.

NHS faces tougher pay action

By Our Labour Correspondent

The prospects of severe disruption in hospitals will increase this week when the National Union of Public Employees announces that most of its 300,000 health service members have voted for industrial action.

Full results of the union's branch ballot have not been collated, but returns from most of its 20 health service areas were said last night to show an "overwhelming" vote for rejecting the pay offer to a million NHS staff ranging from 4 per cent to ancillary workers to 6.4 per cent for nurses.

The union's executive will meet on Thursday to consider the results and decide what forms of industrial action to take to a meeting of the TUC Health Services Committee on May 10.

The Confederation of Health Service Employees, which began action ahead of other health service unions last Tuesday estimates that more than 100 hospitals have been refusing non-emergency admissions and that half of its 900 branches had taken part in industrial action.

Mr Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said yesterday that although he accepted that some change in the law might be desirable, he questioned whether it was really necessary. All that was needed was a commitment on everyone's part to get on with it.

It was vital to the impartiality of the police that they retained their independence on operational matters.

However, police judgements was improved by a much greater awareness of what communities wanted, by a greater sensitivity to their difficulties, greater recognition of their fears and a realization of how they felt about the service they were getting.

It was right that communities should have the opportunity to question the police about how that service was being delivered.

The Lord Chancellor's Office has admitted that such a priority is given. It says in a letter to the Child Poverty Action Group: "It is perfectly true that the commissioners have given priority to such applications and appeals in the past, and may do so again in the future."

The Group had complained of excessive delays by the commissioners in handling applications to appeal against rulings made by supplementary benefit appeal tribunals.

The Lord Chancellor's Office explains that it had

Death grant plan attacked

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

help, but, in fact they are taking money away.

The Government proposals, outlined in a Green Paper in March, suggest three options for increasing the death grant for the worst off at no extra cost.

Instead of a standard grant of £30, lower amounts for some age groups, and nothing for those too old

when the national insurance system was introduced, the Green Paper proposes three levels of grant, covering various groups of people receiving some form of state assistance.

The proposals would mean that 65,000 people would become entitled to a £250 death grant, or 90,000 to a £200 death grant, or that 125,000 would get £150.

Those figures compare with the present 630,000 people receiving death grant each year, of whom 510,000 get the full £30.

Mr Alan Wigfield, chairman of the welfare rights subcommittee of Sheffield City Council, says the pro-

posals are a cruel insult. A death in the family causes severe stress, as well as putting people to great expense, he says. Many who might qualify would be deterred by the means test.

"The starting point is that if this proposal shows just how far the present Government is prepared to go in its attack on the welfare state, we are trapped at home, because they cannot afford to travel, others are walking, cycling or using cars and motorbikes. Traffic has increased by about 2 per cent, and journey time by about 8 per cent.

The GLC's cycling project

team already has the results of the survey conducted in Fulham, which shows cycle traffic in April 22 per cent up on the same time last year.

"We know that people are drifting away from London Transport," Mr David Wetzel, the GLC's transport committee chairman, said. "Some are trapped at home, because they are walking, cycling or using cars and motorbikes. Traffic has increased by about 2 per cent, and journey time by about 8 per cent.

The GLC claims that increased traffic accidents will cost between £22m and £32m a year and could lead to between 30 and 40 more deaths a year on London roads.

The Automobile Association, however, said it was not aware of any significant increase in traffic, except for the first week after the fares increase.

Mr Wetzel said the GLC would go "flat out" to improve conditions for cyclists and pedestrians. The cycling project team, which has four full-time and up to 36 part-time staff employed elsewhere in the council, is looking at various schemes including cycle ways, possibly underground. London's first bicycle traffic lights to help cyclists cross the Bayswater Road into Hyde Park are to begin operating within the next two months, having cost £85,000 of which the Ministry of Transport is contributing £56,000. The GLC is also anxious to improve ground-level pedestrian crossings.

Taxi drivers were thought to have gained some immediate benefit from people who found sharing a cab at least as cheap and more convenient than paying for higher shares on public transport, but the Licensed Taxi Driver Association reported trade "rather quiet" and said there had been no appreciable increase.

He called for such criteria to be published, to be modified so that equal weight was given to hardship as well as the Government's administrative needs, and for a chance for both parties in an appeal to look for expedited hearings by way of an explicit mention of that right in the appeal papers.

Audrey Swords is incurable.



So we tailored a wheelchair for her.

Audrey Swords was born a spastic. Before she came to us, it took two people to help her around. She spent some years in conventional wheelchairs, but we decided she deserved something better. So we built her a special chair with steering and accelerator controls tailored to her individual requirements. "It's absolutely perfect," she says.

We have over 270 incurable patients to care for. We cannot cure them. But we can help them, as we're helping Audrey. Skilled care can help them surmount their disabilities as much as possible, and can help them lead as full a life as possible. But we, too, need help. We are not part of the Health Service and we rely a lot on the generosity of the compassionate.

Please help us with a donation, a deed of covenant or a bequest.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, (Putney and Brighton).

Dept. TD, West Hill, Putney, London SW15 3SW. Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. Director of Appeals and Publicity: Air Commodore D. F. Russon, OBE, DFC, AFC.



Begin drops plan to ban removal of settlements

Tel Aviv, May 2.—Mr Menachem Begin's government decided today against a parliamentary resolution to ban the removal of Israeli settlements from occupied Arab territories in future peace negotiations.

Mr Begin had proposed introducing a resolution in parliament in the wake of Israel's evacuation of its settlements in the Sinai desert last week under the peace treaty with Egypt.

But only two cabinet ministers, Mr Zevulun Hammer (Education) and Mr Ariel Sharon (Defence) favoured the move. Israel radio reported. Mr Begin did not participate in the vote, but was known to want the resolution put to the Knesset (Parliament) only if it was assured of broad support.

The Opposition Labour Party said that it would not support the ban.

In the occupied territories, 24 Palestinian figures signed a letter to Mr Sharon threatening to freeze municipal services if Israel does not reinstate the four Palestinian mayors dismissed in the last six weeks.

Mr Bassan Shakaa, the dismissed mayor of Nablus, called reporters to his home to read out the statement, which also demanded the abolition of the Israeli civil administration established in the occupied territories last November. The Israelis dismissed the four mayors in an attempt to weaken Palestinian nationalists and prepare for the limited autonomy

envisioned in the Camp David peace accords.

Mr Elias Freij the moderate mayor of Bethlehem, said most of the mayors opposed an outright suspension of municipal services. "It would be like collective punishment on our people," he said.

In the six weeks since the mayors were dismissed, 14 Arabs and 2 Israeli soldiers have been killed in disturbances in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem.

An Israeli civilian shot a 10-year-old Arab girl in the head today after his car was struck by stones in the village of Arub, near Hebron, the army said.

The girl was transferred from Hebron government hospital to Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital, where she was reported in serious condition.

The army said "no Israeli soldiers were involved in the shooting. Israeli Army radio said the civilian who shot the girl was in a line of motorists who came under a barrage of stones while driving through Arub. Police are searching for the gunman.

Other stoning incidents were reported in the West Bank towns of Hebron, Ramallah and Ya'ar, and an Israeli woman was slightly injured by broken glass when rioters threw stones at a bus traveling from Hebron to Jerusalem.

In the Golan Heights, where Druse Arabs have been on general strike for 12 weeks in protest against Israel's annexation of the

Botha and Kaunda may resume discussion

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, May 2

A further round of talks is possible, according to a senior Zambian official, between Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and President Kenneth Kaunda, who met for three hours and had lunch together last Friday at a bush camp straddling the border between South Africa and Botswana.

In a comment to the South African Broadcasting Corporation last night, Mr Milimo Punabantu, President Kaunda's press secretary, said, somewhat cryptically, that the chances of a second meeting would be influenced by the events of the next few weeks. He also described Friday's *indaba*, as it has been dubbed here, as "constructive and successful" and "really worthwhile".

Reinforcing this optimistic note, President Kaunda himself said in Lusaka today that the benefits of his talks with Mr Botha would be felt by the whole of southern Africa. Zambian sources said that the President would brief his African colleagues, who have generally been critical of the meeting, fully about what was discussed.

The Zambian appraisal of the meeting is much warmer than anything that has emerged so far from the South African side. The South Africans have not yet elaborated on the terms of last Friday's communiqué, which did little more than record the fact of the meeting and spoke neutrally of a frank and useful exchange of views.

Iran claims it reached Iraq border

Beirut, May 2.—Iran today claimed that its forces had fought through to the Iraqi frontier on the southern front on the third day of its most ambitious campaign of the 19-month-old Gulf war.

Iraq, which suffered serious reverses in the last Iranian offensive in central Khuzestan six weeks ago, said it had defeated the Iranian attack. But the claim contradicts a report 24 hours earlier that it had definitely "crushed" the Iranian troops.

The Iranian attack began shortly after midnight of Friday, and is codenamed Operation Jerusalem. In a clear reference to the importance, Tehran places on the offensive, Tehran places on the

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May Day salute: President Brezhnev at the parade in Moscow's Red Square.

Violence spoils May Day

Lisbon, May 2.—The Portuguese Government is to prosecute leaders of communist-dominated CGTP-Intersindical trade union federation, accusing them of being responsible for May Day riots which left two people dead in Oporto early yesterday.

The CGTP executive has said it will call for a general strike in protest against the two dead and more than 80 injured as a result of police intervention with firearms.

The government statement came after an emergency meeting at the home of Senator Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Prime Minister.

The incidents occurred when CGTP militants claimed the right to hold their May Day celebrations in Oporto's main square, as they had last year. Colonel Antonio Rocha Pinto, Oporto's civil governor, said they were turned down this year because the Socialist union, UGT, applied first. The militants clashed with police when they tried to invade the square and break up the UGT festivities.

Throughout the day 138 people were injured and 92 temporarily detained. Thirty had to be treated in hospital.

Munich won the cup for the sixth time, beating Nuremberg 4-2 on aggregate.

MOSCOW: President Brezhnev, looking reasonably

well, joined his Soviet Politburo colleagues in Red Square for a May Day rally dominated by slogans calling for world peace and criticizing Western arms strategy.

The 10 members of the Communist Party's inner cabinet who stood alongside him included Mr Andrei Kirilenko, a party secretary reappearing after a two-month absence.

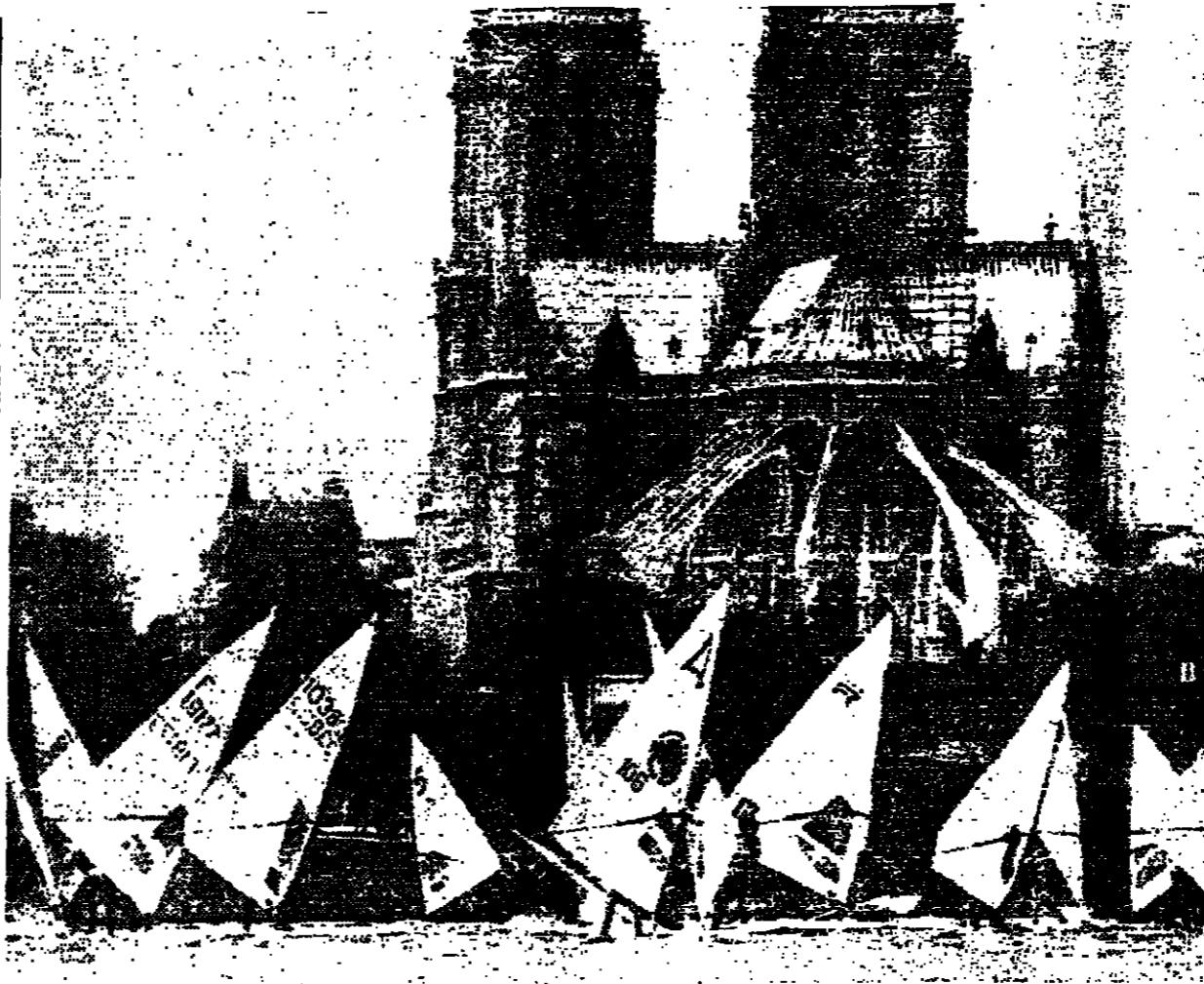
In the Canary Island town of Santa Cruz de Tenerife, a bomb seriously damaged a monument to troops killed fighting on the side of General Franco in the Spanish civil war.

FRANKFURT: Football hooligans clashed with a peaceful May Day rally here yesterday in a day of disturbances centred on the all-Bavarian West German Cup Final. Shouting "Sieg Heil", the hooligans wrested trade union posters from members and began fights with the demonstrators.

Throughout the day 138 people were injured and 92 temporarily detained. Thirty had to be treated in hospital.

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MOSCOW: President Brezhnev, looking reasonably



Sails on the Seine: Windsurfers skim by Notre Dame yesterday during their first race on the river.

The student and the peppermint

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, May 2

The whole weight of West German jurisprudence has been solemnly placed on the side of a diminutive dentist student who was failed in an examination because she spat out a peppermint.

A grave pronouncement by the Minister of Justice in which, once again, West German academics and the judiciary have distinguished themselves for their ability to take everything with the utmost seriousness.

It began when a small temperamental Iranian student identified only as Zahra K arrived for an end-of-term practical examination sucking a peppermint to disguise her garlic breath.

This touched a raw nerve, not with her patient, but with the examining lecturer, who growled: "Take that ... (four-letter word) out of your mouth." There ensued a furious row, which came to a climax as Zahra K spat out the peppermint in a high trajectory across the room.

In all, four of the 76-year-old President's relatives were first time contenders for parliament standing for the All People's Congress party controlled by the President.

One son, Jengo, was returned unopposed along with 18 other candidates. A nephew, Mr David Nac-Roman, was defeated in a Freetown constituency.

The election was the first under a new one-party system approved by a popular referendum in 1978 and was intended to do away with electoral violence, a characteristic of Sierra Leone elections since independence from Britain in 1961.

Complete returns are not expected for several days because of poor internal communications. AP.

It said, should be seen as a particularly powerful means of expressing a situation-inspired opinion. It did not indicate lack of knowledge but "at the most a temporary loss of self-control which can even happen to people with extensive knowledge of dental hygiene".

Indignantly, she went to the local administrative court, which ruled that the professor was right. The appeal court this week overturned the decision.

Spitting out peppermint, it said, should be seen as a particularly powerful means of expressing a situation-inspired opinion. It did not indicate lack of knowledge but "at the most a temporary loss of self-control which can even happen to people with extensive knowledge of dental hygiene".

MOSCOW, May 2.—The

Soviet Union, which has suffered three poor grain harvests in a row, announced special measures today to cut agricultural waste this year and combat possible fodder shortages next winter.

Tass reported that the Communist Party and Government had adopted a decree aimed at improving the supply and maintenance of farm machinery and the transport of produce from the fields to storage areas.

It said the decree also contained other measures to help the harvest but gave no details.

MOSCOW has yet to announce the final figure for the 1981 grain harvest, but unofficial Soviet and western estimates suggest it was no higher than 170 million tonnes and possibly as low as 150 million. The target was almost 240 million tonnes.

The official press reported fodder shortages in many areas of the country this winter but there has been no indication that this has caused any widespread slaughtering of animals.

MOSCOW is anxious to avoid reducing herds, which take almost 10 years to build up.

Today's Tass report gave no details of the special measures planned for next winter.

Soviet officials blame the country's failure to meet its 1981 harvest targets on a drought which affected much

of the country last summer. Sugar beet, sunflower seed and vegetable production were also well below plan.

Western agricultural experts believe harvest losses were worsened by poor organization and heavy waste on state and collective farms.

Problems of organization are likely to form the main topic of debate at a special plenum of the Communist Party's policy-making central committee, expected to take place late this month. — Reuter

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Moscow to pay bill for submarine

Stockholm, Sweden — The Soviet Union has agreed to pay the cost of salvaging a nuclear submarine which ran aground on rocks off the southern Swedish coast. Christopher Mayhew, the Swedish Foreign Minister, said yesterday that the bill would be £100,000.

Spanish civil guard shot

A Spanish civil guard has been killed by a gunman in a town near Madrid. The guard was shot in the head as he was walking down a street. The gunman is believed to be a member of the Basque separatist group, ETA.

Former Dacc minister jailed

Mr James Dacc, former Minister for the Environment, has been sentenced to 18 months in prison for corruption. He was found guilty of accepting £10,000 from a company in exchange for favours.

Aircraft crash kills four

A small plane has crashed in the English Channel, killing four people. The plane was en route from France to the UK.

British support

British support for the UK's policy in Northern Ireland has been criticised by some members of the Labour Party.

British support

THE TIMES MONDAY MAY 3 1982

THE ARTS

Brian Wenham, Controller of BBC2, believes high-quality television can survive the next ten years in spite of the massive technological and commercial expansion of the industry. After that he is not so sure.

Bryan Appleyard interviews him about the future of British television.

Defender of the Reithian faith

Brian Wenham, Controller of BBC2, is doing more than trotting out the company line when he says "My view is that in 10 years' time the BBC will still be seen to be the cornerstone of British television." He is in reality brandishing an article of the old Reithian faith in the face of a technological and commercial onslaught of a scale at which the industry can only guess. But all agreed that, as compared with the effects of cable, satellite, breakfest and Channel Four, will be very far-reaching indeed. It is accepted that nothing will ever be the same again, but it is not yet known whether anything will be as good.

British television, it is routinely asserted, is the best in the world. The strange mix of advertising revenue and licence fee has survived for 25 years and has proved sufficiently flexible to finance a third and, this autumn, a fourth channel. In surviving it has maintained standards far above any offered either by free-wheeling fully commercial systems or by more state-controlled systems.

That quality has largely been maintained during the slow, considered expansion of the last quarter-century. But the impending revolution is going to be very rapid indeed. Quite apart from the conventional expansions of Channel Four and breakfast, the possibilities arising from satellite and cable television in conjunction with the growth in the numbers of home videos are almost infinite, with up to 100 channels as well as vast quantities of service material and rented or bought feature films all being offered for piping into the humble domestic box. The fear is that this revolution will signal the end of high-quality British television.

Wenham's thoughts on the subject are perhaps the most relevant of all. He has held his present job for four years and at the age of 45 is now maturing out of the role of whiz-kid into that of mandarin. His achievement in those four years has been to raise BBC2's audience share from 8 per cent to 12 per cent, without noticeably denting the quality. He did not do it by changing the staple programmes like *Horizon* or *The World About Us*, but by skilful use of the early evening to lure audiences away from the

predominantly news and current affairs scheduling of the other two channels. He has established BBC2 as a genuine alternative, switched on at some stage by 80 per cent of the population rather than a remote Radio 3-type zone largely unexplored by the masses.

His success has aroused the usual mixture of suspicion, envy and speculation within and without the corporation. "Clever" is an epithet that generally springs to people's lips, and there is a substantial body of Wenham lore. But he was left out of the big reshuffle of BBC2 chiefs earlier this year and, as for the job of director-general of the IBA, he firmly maintains he never applied and never considered it.

So Wenham remains at BBC2, dug in behind a 12 per cent share and maintained quality and awaiting the assault of the future. Breakfast television from either the BBC or ITV — "Jaybird" as he calls the latter — provides ratings problems. Wenham does worry that, along with the current affairs output of Channel Four, it may create too large a demand for experienced television journalists. But that is a temporary problem. Channel Four is a different matter.

"I assume that it will get a similar share of the audience to BBC2 sooner or later. The only question is whether it takes two years, five years or 10 years. The final pattern will be two popular channels and two minority channels and the relationship between the four should be quite stable. I suspect it will not do very much to BBC2 in particular. I think its basic audience will come from ITV 1 because that is where you will find out what's on Four."

But the real significance of Channel Four lies in its financing. Under the present system the combination of tax and exchequer levy removes about 80p in the pound from any profit above a certain level. Financing the new channel has diverted funds that would otherwise have gone to the Government so that, for every pound invested the real loss to the commercial companies is only 20p.

You could argue that all that

ITV is doing here for British television is the sort of thing the Australian Film Corporation has

done for Australian films. Similarly, there is considerable pressure through satellites and cable to release funds which might otherwise go in tax, so we don't think money is the problem, but what can do other than increase?"

So far so optimistic, though such devices are not open to the BBC, which has to finance its expensive drama straight off the licence money. Co-productions with foreign producers have helped, though they tend to be more interested in series than in one-off plays. But assuming the BBC can keep up the creative pace, and that Channel Four's commissioning system works, the shortage then might turn out to be talent in the British film industry. Too much money and too little talent would be an oddity for any artistic field.

In general Wenham's optimistic analysis of the effects of Channel Four also extends to the effects of television expansion as a whole. Specifically he sees more air-time, not necessarily as a dilution of the quality of each broadcast minute but as a potential increase in the opportunities to view repeats, the availability of completed series, events and so on. In the field, hiring of feature films will also have the effect of switching audiences away from cinema to television. Such developments are all advances rather than dilutions, but still quality costs money at a time when the holders of the purse-strings are likely to be more distracted by price increases in broadcast time and in technological development.

"The heartland of the problem is the business of how you make quality drama and quality entertainment and there you are, in fact, dealing with the same problem as the film industry, the same problem David Puttnam faced in dealing with *Chariots of Fire*. That problem is how you actually get the finance together to make programmes which cannot be made on the cheap."

So the creators have to continue to struggle both for in-house funds and for co-production money. The latter carries with it the danger that the BBC will find itself tailoring programmes for foreign markets. So far Wenham is sure this has not happened and, anyway, far from buying bland mid-Atlantic products the Ameri-

cans appear to like best the kind of specifically British product which the producers appear most keen to make. It is a highly convenient but apparently true monologue. Brian Wenham's eye is on the wallet of the British consumer. The total amount of cash going into our television from advertising and licence fee is currently around £1,000m, a pathetically small sum in view of the medium's importance in society and in terms of the total of leisure spending.

"Everything that the public puts into television, including rentals of films for video recorders, barely tots up per individual to what people spend in a couple of hours in the pub. Television's incursion into the total leisure budget is very tiny. With subscription systems for feature films or services you may be unleashing a whole new sum of money which will far outstrip the sorts of figures we are talking about at the moment. It is possible to devise ways whereby the citizen's domestic budget can be tapped for a great deal more money to go back into the industry."

Such services, however, lead into the delicate area of first and second class viewers. First class viewers will be prepared to pay for the up-market services. So television quality may have to be more directly paid for in the pub and by television.

As for the BBC-IBA duopoly, Wenham suggests that the Government's decision to allocate the first two satellite channels to the BBC indicates a commitment to the present structure and thus to the best interests of the viewer. It is a structure which has never succumbed fully to the mindless pursuit of ratings; even in the case of the ITV companies their contract with the IBA is primarily to make programmes and only secondly to make money, though their shareholders might think differently.

So the Wenham view — or Wenham as it would probably be called inside the corporation — is that the structure is still alive and looks good for another decade. That structure carries with it all the moral and qualitative forces which have so far shored British television against its ruin. Co-productive money and the tax and



levy holiday of Channel Four are additional fortifications for the time being. But economists might recognize the beginnings of a familiar pattern — a rapid expansionary period in which product design is plentiful which is then followed by the perception that all baked beans or cars or television programmes are much the same and price becomes the critical factor. From within the business Wenham has a premonition of the same process from another angle.

"I would guess that in 10 years' time television will be no less good in the variety of what it does. In 20 years' time I'm

actually much less sure about it.

The reason is that satellite

developments are all perfectly understandable in terms of simply another knob on the television.

But what cable will do in the long term, if we actually move to a position of 100 channels or whatever, is to bring with it the

implication that television actually becomes less significant. I think if I had a machine in the house which brought me 30 to 40 or 100 channels it would be a machine that interested less to me."

Fragmentation, in other words, may not be round the corner but it is not far off. In that context Wenham is perhaps best seen not as one of the media whizz-kids destined to take television into the next millennium but as a defender of the Reithian faith, reformed by post-Suez pragmatism.

"The Reithian legacy is not

just all a legacy which says you

must aspire to a wide variety of things all of the time. If the

professional camaraderie sur-

rounding programme-making here began to die sooner than would be genuinely wished. But look at the schedules. What keeps them going

is not an executive decision by me or by anybody else, it is the actual people who wish to make pro-

grammes."

Concerts

City of London Sinfonia/Hickox

Barbican Hall

However the weather curbed outdoor adventure, at least, the English pastoral scene could be enjoyed vicariously in the warmth of east-London's vast new palace of culture on Friday night when the City of London Sinfonia under Richard Hickox played works by Elgar, Vaughan Williams and Finzi — artfully offset by Purcell and early Britten.

Curiosity about the Barbican itself no doubt drew some of the encouragingly large audience. But the growing reputation of the group itself must not be underestimated. Always in the closest rapport with his players, Mr Hickox has the gestures to get precisely what he wants. His ringing rhythm could scarcely have failed to ensure first-class ensemble. Woe betide any visiting chamber orchestra not similarly secure, for the hall exposes every internal detail with the clarity of an X-ray.

Partly because of the acoustics, but equally, I suspect, by reason of the conductor's special fellowship, nothing was more enjoyable than the Purcell and Britten with a suite from *The Faery Queen* commonly refreshing for its light, textural transparency and springy step. In the G minor Chorale little shading was achieved within an unbroken flow (though even the harpsichordist was seen rather than heard). Britten's colourfully scored *Simple Symphony* emerged with an equally well-aimed, uninflated freshness of sonority as well as rhythmic piquancy.

If the more expansive ruminations of Vaughan Wil-

liams (the "Rhosymedre" Prelude), Elgar and Gerald Finzi would have sometimes benefited from a fuller, warmer tonal glow, in this more tangibly English music, too, there was a compensatory clarity — not least in the tripping fugal semiquavers of Elgar's Introduction and Allegro. In Finzi's Clarinet Concerto one or two more urgent climaxes sounded undernourished. But Jack Brymer's caressing soft tone and fluid phrasing worked wonders for the tranquillity at the music's heart.

Joan Chissell

CBSO/Cleobury

Town Hall, Birmingham

Voyage is the theme linking the three movements of *Gong-Tormented Sea*, John Joubert's 40-minute choral symphony commissioned by the Feeney Trust and given its first performance by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Chorus at the Town Hall on Thursday. The poetry — Whitman, Roy Campbell and Yeats (the last line of *Byzantium* gives the work its title) is well chosen but unluckily one is never quite sure in which direction Joubert is heading.

The composer is the victim of his own complexity of purpose, seeking to use the poetry as the base from which to explore musically the visionary, the autobiographical, the metaphysical and the straightforwardly descriptive and ends up achieving confusion. The plan might have succeeded if handled with masterly simplicity, with the brush employed in clean, definite lines, but that is not

for example, the quick movements youthful exhilaration was properly conveyed, their force and elan — which are afferent, and simpler, matter from the inner fire of the "Waldstein" Sonata heard at the end of the evening.

One admired, too, on a more mundane level, the evenness of Mr Lill's scales and arpeggios, the sheer crispness of the finale's ascending right-hand change of chords, and the explosive but wholly musical power of the initial Allegro's many *sforzando* outbursts.

In the slow movement

the contrasts between loud and soft were overdone, yet this Adagio contained some fine things, such as the first return of the opening material, exactly timed and weighted.

The humour of Op 2 No 3's Scherzo is taken further at some points in the Sonata Op 10 No 2, a work not often played except as part of a complete cycle like this.

There are, for instance, many brief yet distinctly whimsical interjections of silence in the first movement and such features were dealt with by Mr Lill with much finesse.

Beethoven, in that work,

too, repeatedly upsets our formal expectations, often humorously but always ultimately to serious purpose.

Thus the first movement's

development section makes

scant reference to the first

and second themes, while the

closing Presto has a brief and breathless exposition followed by a long and intensely thematic work out.

Mr Lill gave a lucid and energetic account of all such things, as he did, on a suitably reduced scale, of the Sonata Op 14 No 2. Here the shape of the Allegro's first theme was nicely reflected in the music's ebb and flow, its quiet defiance of expected patterns.

As well as the usual archive footage and Theatre Royal drama, there were also some neo-Blasé animations to accompany the persistent use of "And did those feet..."

But this sort of self-consciously lively assemblage requires the touch of a Littlewood if we are not to feel patronized, and that was missing. The cartoons did add an imaginative embellishment but they failed to blend organically with the rhetorical structure on which they were imposed.

Were they ironic, bathetic

comments on the failure to

create a new Jerusalem, or

were they genuine visualizations of the aspirations of the working class? Either way it demonstrated a remarkable aptitude amongst the Left to adopt mystical imagery.

Nye's brief rhapsody betrayed the same habit even if it was invented by Ferris.

The truth is, of course,

that if William Blake were alive today he would probably vote for either the Tories or Bill Binks. But we should not care about Socialism's happy media carnival on with the motley, eh, Nye?

Bryan Appleyard

Television

Missing world

"On with the motley, eh, Nye?" murmurs a *Daily Herald* reporter as he pins a Labour rosette to the lapel of Aneurin Bevan. At least that is what he did in Paul Ferris's "drama-documentary" *Nye* (BBC 1); it is important to bear in mind the fictional element in these cases. The speeches, of course, were taken from the life. But we have to rely on the quality of Ferris's research and the element of his sympathy with Bevan's personality for the truth or otherwise of the personal and political background which inspired them.

What the real Labour Party can learn from the real Nye

by Neil Kinnock

Aneurin Bevan was enthralling. And, as producer Richard Lewis, author Paul Ferris and actor John Hartley brilliantly showed in last night's television film, he was also translucent, tortured, generous and vain, romantic and gentle, rough and right-angled. Most of all, he was right.

He was right to believe that the object of socialism is individual emancipation. He was right to assert that real political liberty is not possible without economic equity and that economic liberty without political democracy is piracy. He was right to believe that such freedom can only be won and safeguarded for the mass of the people by collective and cooperative means.

He was right to understand the strength of the forces ranged against that purpose and right to attack them with the weapons of mockery and insult, right to undermine them by charm and concession, right to embarrass them with mutiny and expose them with "scrupulous passion".

Of course he did not overthrow those forces. That task is beyond one man or one life. He had to leave that enterprise to succeeding generations, though not before he had armed them with inspiration and strengthened them with rationality.

How well has the Labour movement used that legacy? Twenty-two years after his death Aneurin Bevan is, in some important respects, vindicated and victorious.

Michael Foot, Bevan's comrade in arms, heart and mind, is leader of the Labour Party. The upsurge of the 1950s left a taste for tolerance in the 1960s, and the broad church and cajoling wifely of the last 20 years could be counted as one of Bevan's memorials. Bevanite policies of democratic socialism make prominent appearances in Labour's economic strategy and in the commitments to rescue and rebuild the welfare state and

to establish a different and modern purpose for Britain in international affairs.

In those matters the inheritance from Bevan is clear. So many of his heresies are now conventional of policy.

There are other areas in which his prescriptions have not been taken. The warnings against the "managerial society" failed to produce an alternative to the Morrisonian models of nationalisation in the 1960s and 1970s.

The calls for a "far-reaching capital levy" and "continuous and intimate" industrial democracy have been barely heeded. The idea that "national wages policy is an inevitable corollary of full employment" has been clutched at, discredited by use as a panic-stricken adjunct of deflation and replaced by free collective bargaining in an age of three million unemployed, cash limits and closures.

Most seriously, Labour's defence policies are not a monument to Bevan's last years. A quarter of a century after he railed against going "naked into the conference chamber" it is obvious that threadbare foreign secretarys have not cut much of a dash with friends or enemies, while the present Government's prodigal decision to hire Trident almost left us trouserless in the South Atlantic.

Bevan might have acknowledged all of that and moved his opinions. Times have changed since Bevan's day. And the man who understood the "obscenity" of nuclear warfare, who pleaded the case for international interdependence and who prophesied so many of the seismic shifts in international relationships and world priorities would comprehend how and why the campaign for unilateral nuclear disarmament is a whole planet more than an "emotional spasm".

An 83-year-old Aneurin Bevan might still be straining at the leash with new



"UGH! BEVANITES!!"

and some belief that popularity is best won by promises of plenty and that socialism grows out of the pork barrel.

The assortment of cynics, egotists and vaudevillians that nurse such strategies attracted Bevan's contempt. With R. H. Tawney he believed that the Labour Party had to prove that "its idealism is not lunacy, nor its realism mere torpor".

He was, naturally, equally harsh to the politically lunatic and to the politically torpid. For Marxism he had much more respect, although the "dogmatists" were "as unfit guides to political conduct" as their prejudiced opponents.

Today's crop of selective quoter and sectarians who dignify themselves and define Marx by trying to make a catechism out of an analysis scarcely deserve the studious title of dogmatists.

They probably even more than the earnest exponents of Bevan's time, "understate the role of political democracy with a fully developed franchise", both subjective as it affects the attitude of the worker to his political

responsibility, as well as the possibilities of his amazing power by using the franchise and parliamentary methods.

That "typical error of the undeveloped Marxist school" may result from innocence or faddish affectations about the immovable corruption of bourgeois democracy or paranoid or mother's milk deprivation. It is important only when it becomes confused with the Labour Party, and on that account it has had some borrowed significance in recent times.

That diminishes as the Labour Party asserts its pre- and post-Bevan democratic socialism which is "based on the conviction that free men (and women) can use free institutions to solve the social and economic problems of the day, if they are given a chance to do so".

That, obviously, is what makes democratic socialism such an arduous course. It has to win without benefit of prayer, guns, tradition, prejudice or the intimidation of the market, the glamour of nationalism or the goal of snobbery. "It seeks the truth in any

and objective affects the possibilities of his amazing power by using the franchise and parliamentary methods.

"It must achieve passion in action in the pursuit of qualified judgments", so it must be virile and calm.

"It must know how to enjoy the struggle, whilst recognizing that progress is not the elimination of struggle but rather a change in its terms", so it every victory is the beginning of another battle.

Hard work. But outside the

Bevanite frictions those Bevanite maxims are still the mission and the method of the Labour Party membership.

They are defined in a constitution which stipulates that the party is parliamentary, collectivist, liberal, international and socialist.

More important, they are upheld in a party which realises that "the masses... are reality", that the purpose of socialist political activity is to advance their interests and the means of socialist power is through gaining their understanding, participation and support. And doing it again and again.

Aneurin Bevan did not invent that. But he did preach and practise it better than anyone else in Britain has ever done. That is what made him different enough to be remembered. That is why he will always be important enough to be used.

The author is Labour MP for Bedworth.

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Tacitus through the looking glass

The most important work ago, when, as one of the chain-gang of *Times* fiction reviewers, I was given his novel *The Caves of Alienation* to review. An extraordinary, intricate book about a literary giant who retires to Wales to die. It is a patchwork of extracts from Caradoc's five novels, reviews of them in the *TLS*, radio and television interviews with the author, poems, and so on. I liked it, and understood it in parts; but not the structure entirely.

This week Stuart Evans published, with the help of the Arts Council a serious novel (*Temporary Hearths*, Hutchinson, £3.95), which I think and hope may become one of the abstracts and brief chronicles of our times, if people are still reading a century from now.

It is a novel of ideas set in Oxford, Italy, Westminster, Highgate, and other such aluminium towers. You might think, when you start reading it, that it is about social, moral, intellectual and political collapse in contemporary Britain. But it has deeper and stranger roots than that.

Stuart is haunted by the past as well as distressed by the present. There is a close and deliberate analogy with first century Rome under the tyranny of Domitian. The major figure of the Oxford legend is Tacitus, the despotic literary gum is the poet Martial, for whom Stuart went home and started writing his next novel, the next day.

Then, six months later, a BBC studio manager came back from leave and a posting, and found the suitcase full of manuscripts in his cupboard, where he had locked it after finding it lying around and deeming it important. So *The Caves of Alienation* was published after all.

When not writing some of our fiction made to last, Stuart is a senior producer for Schools Broadcasting of BBC radio. It must be the best job in broadcasting. This week he is producing *Pygmalion* as it ought to be done.

He works his way through the plays of Shakespeare, with actors and production of his choice. He creates series about modern industry and, naturally, about the foul politics and great literature of the early Roman Empire.

But what matters to him, marvellously, passionately, and heroically in our seedy generation, is the importance and truth of the written word. You just try sub-editing something of his like a butcher, as one sometimes has to in the shambles of a daily newspaper. He is my candidate for the Juvenal, of our generation.

Philip Howard

Why Hungary's priest of peace is at war with his bishops



Cardinal Lekai: accused of servility to the state

occasional sudden appearance of many thousands of young Catholics, summoned by a kind of bush telegraph, at pilgrimage places to pray, sing and discuss non-violence.

At present the groups are mainly opposed to bearing arms. Although they object to Soviet as well as western missiles, nuclear weapons are not an issue among Hungarians, who seem to have a greater fear of conventional war.

Radical and moderate Hungarian clergy alike are convinced that it is a spontaneous phenomenon, not influenced by the West. But at the same time they see it as the Hungarian version of a spirit which, like the 1968 student unrest, is spreading across the continent and which shows that, although militarily divided, Europe is still very much a living entity.

"Our movement is entirely original and autochthonous," Father Bulanyi says, "but we are glad when we read that other people in the Christian world think as we do. There is such a thing as the *Zeitgeist*, the spirit of the times, which makes the same thought crop up in different places at the same time".

In West Germany, Christians, with ecologists and left-wingers, are one of the main threads in the peace movement which is challenging the government's defence policy and souring relations

with the United States. In communist East Germany young Protestants are opposing missiles in East and West and demanding an alternative to military service.

Mr Imre Miklos, the State Secretary for church questions, says airily: "This is an internal affair of the church". But he is believed to have warned the bishops that there will be no further improvements in the church's still very difficult existence unless they succumb to it.

While the groups insist their motives are purely religious, the state sees them as clear political opposition. But cleverly, instead of cracking down and damaging its own relatively liberal image, it is exerting immense pressure on the bishops to stamp it out themselves.

Mr Lekai, Cardinal Lekai's colleagues

suspect that his cautious line is partly prompted by memories of persecution, the years of imprisonment, threats, harassment and fear. He maintains that the church will gain nothing by fighting for everything at once and insists on progress by small steps. But they are so small and slow that even the Vatican itself has urged him to be more courageous.

Even small steps — he wants to be able to ordain more priests, to use lay

catechists, to hold religious classes in vicarages instead of the churches where the secret service can keep an eye on them — may come to nothing if Father Bulanyi is not tamed.

A split in the church would

evidently suit the regime, on the principle of divide and rule, and Father Bulanyi and Cardinal Lekai are clearly on a collision course. But Professor Nyiri doubts that it would come to that. "Nobody on either side wants a schism," he says.

Patricia Clough

Eduardo
The Christian pacifism which is fueling anti-nuclear movements across Europe has sprung up among Catholics in Hungary, and is being bitterly fought by their church.

It is spreading among the more radically-minded Catholic groups which were formed during the long years of religious persecution, meeting secretly in one another's houses to pray, meditate, hear Mass and keep the faith alive.

Although the official church, to which about 60 per cent of Hungarians theoretically belong, has enjoyed relative freedom for the past 10 years or so, these groups still flourish, suspected by the hierarchy and the state alike, who feel they elude their control.

Both are alarmed above all by a growing constellation of about 100 groups inspired by Father Gyorgy Bulanyi, a stocky, whited-haired priest in his early sixties, who believes Catholics should live like Christ and his disciples, poor, humble and non-violent.

In the past 18 months the non-violence among his 1,500 or so followers has developed into demands — considered rank mutiny in a communist state — to do social work instead of compulsory military service. Several have been jailed for refusing to serve and three priests have been suspended for preaching conscientious objection.

Bishops and state have also been disturbed by the

Rome and the bishops' efforts to get Father Bulanyi transferred abroad by his teaching order have failed.

Gently, with a charming, slightly crooked smile, Father Bulanyi says he has no intention of toeing the line. "We do what our consciences tell us."

He and many less radical Catholics accuse the church, and in particular Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, the Primate, of servility to the state. They feel he should fight harder for more rights and religious freedom. Cardinal Lekai and other bishops were appointed in a compromise arrangement between the Vatican and the government, and, many believe, it shows.

Throughout Hungarian history, they say, the Catholic hierarchy has always identified with the state and been part of the establishment, enjoying power and riches. Now, they feel, it has a similar relationship with the communist regime. "The alliance of throne and altar," Father Bulanyi contemptuously calls it.

Meanwhile, fewer and fewer people, he says, are going to church. "Sitting in a pew and listening to what a priest says is an activity for 60 and 70-year-olds. What irritates Cardinal Lekai is the fact that we do not want

to passively to accept what he says but to think with our own heads".

Caught between the two milstones is a goodhearted, lovable former parish priest who found himself heading a badly depleted church in an atheist state, desperately short of priests and nuns, its few activities strictly controlled by the state and with religious life more intense in the small groups than in the parishes.

The pacifism of Father Bulanyi and his followers has set off a tense, three-sided struggle between themselves, the conservative church hierarchy and the regime.

Adrian Room, who only last

week offered so much enlightenment about the origin of trade

names, has also been prompted to

give me extra-curricular mirth

in the art of translating Carroll.

It is a matter of matching sense

and spirit, he says. So the Mock Turtle's "regular educational course" of "Reeling and Writ-

ing" together with the branches of arithmetic, "Amidship, Distraction, Uglification and Derision" involves similarly distorting

grammatica i Literatura to make

"Kromatika i Latoratura" (sug-

gesting chromatics and the tack-

ing of a ship) while "Slozhenia, Vychitanie, Umnenie i Delenie" emerge as "Solzhenie" (fibbing), "Nepochitanie" (disre-

spect), "Gluposhchenie" (silliness) and "Belenie" (bleaching). I still

said it is not easy.

One of the most virulent and

angry orators of the black shirts

movement, Roy Sawa, is to

contest in parliament by-election in Bruce, Douglas-Mann's constituency, Mitcham and Morden. Sawa will fight on behalf of a consortium of ethnic associations, including the West

Indian Standing Conference, the

Confederation of Indian Organiza-

tions, and the Standing Conference

of Pakistani Organiza-

tions.

Sawa makes regular appear-

ances at Speakers' Corner and

contributes to *Caribbean Times*. His

object, he says, is to bring

parliamentary representation to

three million of the population in

the very unlikely event of his

being elected, he would be the

first coloured MP, since the

Communist Shapoori Saklava

relinquished North Battersea in

1929.

After the session the Chancellor

called for fish and chips and a pot

of tea. He was intrigued to learn

that the studio in which he had

played was inaugurated 50 years

is through
looking glass

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PRISONERS OF THEIR PAST

With the bombing of Port Stanley, airfield, the isolation of the Argentine invasion force is now complete. Pressure on the beleaguered garrison must be maintained and, if necessary, increased to secure the ultimate democratisation of the Argentine forces and their departure from the islands.

However, it is not just the isolation of the unfortunate invaders which must now be of concern to Britain. It is the isolation of Argentina itself. We are dealing with a country in a state of crisis, in which the catastrophe, so long whispered on the wind of Argentina, is now about to blow like a hurricane upon its citizens. This may be a psychological phenomenon, but the sad truth has to be faced in London that it is Great Britain, her Government, her armed forces, indeed her people as a whole who will appear to Argentines — however unjustly — as the cause and instrument of their undoing. We are not the cause; but the psychology of the moment makes it imperative that Great Britain speaks and acts with cool deliberation and great firmness in response to the outburst of such irrational forces in Buenos Aires. It is only by sticking to clearly stated principles and, if necessary, reinforcing our words with decisive action that we can hope to prevail on Argentina to extract some good from the long night which has enveloped it and led to this emergency.

There can thus be no cause for rejoicing at the defeat of British arms this weekend. It had to be done; it may have to be done again. Relief — but only relief — can accompany any such unpleasant task successfully accomplished with the minimum loss of life on both sides. In an age of deterrence, the skills of war suffer from a paradox: that their fundamental purpose is to be unused. The swordsman's reward thus comes only when he returns his blade — little bloodied — to the scabbard.

In these circumstances, when self-control is an essential weapon in dealing with a body in the throes of a violent upheaval, Mrs Thatcher's invitation to have confidential talks with other party leaders is to be welcomed. Mr Steel and Dr Owen have responded favourably; it would have been good for the country if Mr Foot had done the same.

The tone of voice with which we speak to each other in our deliberations, and by extension, the tone of voice which we adopt when speaking both to our adversary and to the world at large, will be an increasingly important expression of our quiet but resolute approach to matters which will elsewhere provoke

much shouting and violent eruptions. Argentina is in the grip of uncontrollable desires, fuelled by impossible fantasies forced to the surface by a legacy of terrific tensions in its society going back over many years. We cannot afford to humour it. We cannot by our own actions let Argentina escape the hopelessness of its situation, even if it means exposing ourselves to more danger. It is important for British policy to remain constant in its demands for the withdrawal of Argentine forces and magnanimous only after that in its readiness to re-establish friendly relations and a constructive dialogue about the future. Nothing now should be said, or done, to blur the issue or to help the Argentines avoid coming to terms consciously with their real crisis, whose profundity has been obscured by the momentary distraction of the Falklands invasion. Now that the invasion has rebounded on them, the crisis can only intensify within their own society and the junta, in their fear, maybe in their bewilderment, know this, and will postpone that moment of consciousness for as long as they can.

Britain must therefore be ready to extract and then reinforce the good elements of our relationship with Argentina. We have cultural bonds which, at the heart of it, are the only weapons against the unreasoning energy of the mob. In the heat of today's battle, Argentines may be encouraged only to recall the surrender of General Beresford and General Whitelock in the early 1800's. They may be reminded of the blockade of Buenos Aires by a British fleet in 1845. The Argentine personality may not yet, in such an unstructured society and with such a turbulent history, have come to terms with its Spanish inheritance, which many seem to think entitles them to a cultural pre-eminence in Spanish America because the viceroyalty over Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay was centred in Buenos Aires for many years, and because the final moment of liberation from Spanish rule was celebrated by all the original provinces meeting in Buenos Aires in 1822.

That may be the dark part of their legacy. But there is a lighter part too, particularly with the British connexion. One of the great heroes of their independence, General Jose de San Martin, gained his experience fighting with Britain against the French in the Peninsula, and the great period of industrial investment and expansion of the 1880's was achieved mostly with British capital, giving rise to the deep roots and the dual loyalties of the Anglo-

WAITING FOR SIGNALS FROM WARSAW

The demonstrations in Poland show that the country is still very far from reconciled to martial law. The shock effect is wearing off. Public opinion is reemerging to demand the release of Mr Walesa and the reinstatement of Solidarity. The regime is therefore being confronted more directly than before with a choice between clamping down more tightly or moving faster towards reconciliation.

The West has a role to play in influencing this choice. After martial law was imposed last December, it agreed on certain fairly limited sanctions. The only one to cause any significant pain was the denial of further credits to Poland, and this was little more than a confirmation of existing reluctance to pour more money into Poland's tottering economy. The aim was not purely punitive. It was to convey the very practical message that if Poland was to have any chance of getting on its feet and repaying its debts to the West, the regime would have to win the support of the people and find a system through which they could have a genuine voice in affairs. It was for this reason, among others, that Nato linked the imposition of sanctions last January with a call for Poland to "end the state of martial law, to release those arrested, and to restore immediately a dialogue with the Church and Solidarity".

The sanctions have certainly had an economic effect. Large sections of manufacturing industry are idle or partly idle for lack of components, materials and spare parts which cannot be bought with-

out western credits. Huge numbers of chickens have been slaughtered for lack of American grain. National income is still dropping.

Politically the results are more obscure. The need for western help must have had some influence on the deliberations of the leaders, but they insist that sanctions have made reconciliation more difficult by adding to economic hardship and depressing the economy to a point where economic reforms based on market mechanisms could not operate. The West Germans also doubt the value of sanctions. They have a huge political and emotional stake in their belated post-war reconciliation with Poland, and they have poured in more food parcels than anyone else. Their attitude must be respected, both for its historical meaning and as an important contribution to European peace, but it is also coloured by a more questionable view that the Poles cannot really cope with freedom and that a military government striving gradually for reforms is really the best answer in the circumstances. Any alternative to General Jaruzelski would be worse, they say.

This is a tempting argument. Most people in the West have a huge fund of goodwill towards the Poles. They do not want to add to Poland's hardships, and they are realistic enough to see that western democracy will not be permitted in the Soviet sphere. They would like to help. But the signals from Warsaw are still unclear.

On the one hand there have been moves towards reform. Private agriculture has re-

cived a much-needed boost, and new laws are being passed to decentralize decision-making and introduce some elements of the market into the economic system. There is a limited dialogue with the Church and there have been attempts to talk with Solidarity, though without any sign of success. On the other hand there have been clumsy purges of academics and journalists combined with idiotic and humiliating loyalty tests, all of which indicate an intention of suppressing the sort of free exchange of information and ideas which is necessary if the system is to develop any life of its own. Thousands are still interned and harsh sentences have been passed on union activists. Neo-Stalinists still enjoy influence. Reform seems far from secure.

In these circumstances the West is right to remain cautious. Estimates have been made that Poland needs a hard currency credit of \$1,500m for imports to enable its industry to start earning hard currency again. This is a lot of money to make available to a regime that has still not resolved its internal political differences. The message that the West should convey, therefore, is that while it will not necessarily insist on full implementation of the Nato demands, since these may be unrealistic in the circumstances, it does need a good deal more reassurance about where the Polish regime is heading before it can start trying to nudge its banks or its treasures into gambling still more money on a Polish recovery.

Benefits pressure in youth scheme

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations

Sir, Whatever the final outcome, the long-term strategic lessons of the Falklands crisis should not be those suggested by David Watt (April 30).

By advocating that Britain

should continue to give priority to its defence planning to the protection of "north-west Europe and United Kingdom air space, as well as providing reinforcement for the Northern flank, but also of contribution to Allied out-of-area deployments which may become necessary in times of tension to protect vital Western interests.

This threat is now global. An offensive by land and air forces

towards the Rhine is only one of several strategic options now available to the Soviet Union in its long-term plan to expand its influence worldwide. The "out of area" (the Nato area) element of the Soviet global threat can only be matched by sea power which must include both integral ship-borne and shore-based air components backed by a rapid deployment intervention capability. The despatch of the Task Force to the South Atlantic has been a good example of what the response to out-of-area threats has to be.

Whilst it may be argued that at present the Antarctic is not an area of vital interest to the West, who can say for how long this would have continued to be the case if Argentine aggression had been allowed to succeed and had been followed by Argentine-Soviet collaboration in the area? It is not proposed that we should "try vainly to restore large global capabilities". But in

The war within

From Miss Jennifer Josselyn

Sir,

I was glad to see you tackle

the momentous subject of justifi-

cation for war in your aptly titled

leader of today, April 24. It is a

question that could never be

adequately covered in the space

available for a leading article, but

even in a short space I feel

mention should have been made

of the central point of the

Christian Gospel, which is to do

with grace and redemption and

not the mere justification of law.

There can surely be, in the

ultimate sense, no conditions

under which an exception can be

made to the commandment "thou

shalt not kill."

The principle of

justice

is that it always applies

whatever the conditions. Speak-

ing of mortal men everywhere,

Augustine said in *The City of God*

that "each group pursued its own

desires. In such pursuits not

everyone, perhaps no one,

achieves complete satisfaction,

because men have conflicting

aims. Hence human society is

divided against itself, and one

part of it oppresses another,

when it finds itself the stronger."

At the worst the conflict leads to

war and the killing of men.

In this state of affairs and in

temporal terms, or those of

"the city of the world", in which you

are, the use of force, which has

become relative to the desires

The jury system

From Mr Brian Hogan

Sir,

It is probably impossible to

devise a system foolproof against

the miscarriage of justice. But

and hold your breath — might

not the risk be somewhat reduced

by the abolition of trial by jury?

Trial by judge alone (almost

invariable in civil cases) involves

the judge in stating the facts

which he finds proved on the

evidence and drawing from them

conclusions supported by rational

inference. The appellate court is

much more free to question his

findings of fact and to draw its

own inferences.

Of course trial by jury is one

of our sacred cows. But you

know, if we'd long had trial by

judge in criminal cases and I

were now to suggest that his

judgment as to facts and inferences

should be replaced by the blanket

verdict of pretty well any twelve

men and women placed in a

cramped box and held up there

for days or even weeks at a time,

you would rightly think that I

had been taken leave of my senses.

Yours sincerely

BRIAN HOGAN,

11 Lady Wood Road,

Leeds.

Marco Polo's travels

From Mr R. H. F. Dalton

Sir,

The jaundiced view of Marco

Polo's achievements coming from

the Victoria and Albert Museum

(your China Supplement of April

14) is happily not shared by

the Chinese. Recently there is an

article by Ying Ruocheng

of Kublai Khan in the Marco Polo

film recently completed in China,

which summarizes the Travels:

"Marco Polo acted as a bridge

between the Europe of his day

and the Chinese civilization about

which Europeans then knew

virtually nothing. His Travels

of Marco Polo, which has enchanted

hundreds of millions of readers

since it was first written, is more

than a great adventure story.

It helped break through the shackles

on thinking in late medieval

Europe and shed a gleam of light

into that relatively dark age.

Through his book, Europeans

learned for the first time about

China's invention of printing,

gunpowder and the compass, that

"black rocks" (coal) could be

used as fuel, and that rich and

complex civilizations existed far

from Europe."

I think some people should

OBITUARY
MR A. W.
TAIT
Financial
Administrator
of BR

LEAGUE REVIEW

Liverpool poised clinch title and record

By Stuart Jones
Liverpool can break a 90-year-old first division record this week, as well as clinching the championship for the tenth time.

Tonight they visit Tottenham Hotspur held to a goalless draw at Coventry City on Saturday, and hope to equal Sunderland's run of 12 successive league victories. Five days later they have the opportunity to beat both that record and Birmingham City.

With Ipswich Town along setting Liverpool a target of 86 points ad with Arsenal closing the door to Europe behind them, pocket calculators are essential equipment for those involved in the other six clubs involved. There Middlesbrough are as outstanding contenders as Liverpool, while their neighbours Sunderland, continue to pull away from the unseemly scramble.

Royal (twice) and West scored against Brighton, but their victory was not as convincing as Birmingham's at Notts County the home of so many surprises this season. Evans, Phillips (twice) and Harford, while arriving in midweek, were early, helped Birmingham to a remarkable sequence of barren away games at the thirty-third attempt.

Wolverhampton Wanderers with only one remaining home game and Stoke City offering a chronic shortage of goals since the departure of Heath, are the other likely relegation candidates. Heath, incidentally, scored again for his new club Everton, who completed the double over Swansea City. Sharp, a promising Scottish under-21 international, added the Town to the list.

Watford — failed to draw at Charlton — delayed their celebrations, but they seem certain to be promoted to the first division along with Luton Town. Not so Sheffield Wednesday who drew with Chelsea. There is a lengthy queue behind them and any one of five teams could yet barge into play.

Wednesday's goal difference is the worst of all the contenders and Queen's Park Rangers improve their dramatically in spite of Staniford's missed penalty. Fenwick, more successful from the spot, was joined by half of his colleagues on the score sheet against Middlesbrough, of which he was off the edge of safety towards the third division. Shrewsbury Town who were used as a stepping stone by Luton on Friday night, and Orient particularly, trampled by Rotherham who were once their lowly companions, are heading in the same direction. Grimsby Town, seemingly set to concern the unlikely climb away from the bottom with a win over Oldham that lifted them five places up the division.

Carlisle opened a five-point gap and head a reticent bunch in the third division, though checked by Millwall, Oxford United's rise towards promotion and away from bankruptcy, had been marked considerably by the fall of Bristol City. The West Country side bashed a run of 15 matches without a win but, lacking dinar as well as manager, they are doomed to relegation for the third successive year.

Wigan Athletic caught up again with Sheffield United, who matched them on Friday night in the fourth division promotion race. In doing so, they pushed Peterborough out of contention. Wigan's two other rivals enjoyed mixed fortunes with penalties. Bournemouth scored one that proved to be the winner and Bradford City conceded one that proved to be the equalizer.

Title within Celtic's grasp

Two points against St Mirren will earn Celtic the premier division title. In the second, they will be aiming at our final," the manager, Billy McNeill, said after the champions elect had completed a 6-0 demolition of Hibernian on Saturday.

Celtic, with 52 points and three games to play, aim to remove the mathematical possibility of Aberdeen ousting them.

Celtic's scoring feat, accomplished in style by Murdo Macleod (two), Tommy Banks, Danny Craine, Roy Aitken and George McCluskey was almost matched by Hibernian, who swamped Dundee 5-0.

Aberdeen's win gives Partick

Thistle renewed hope in their own battle with Dundee to see

whether they will be relegated with Airdrie.

When all else failed the crossbar rescued Stoke as with the full weight of his shot. The fact that Stoke badly ventured into the Leeds penalty area, although Bracewell did all he could to correct the matter, made Chapman's glaring miss particularly miserable.

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Head joins the English master class at last

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The first trainer you see on a winner, so they say. On Saturday, the first trainer I saw was Francois Boutin because he was parked alongside one another in the car park. When I told him of this in my curious French he seemed to enough if he understood his English correctly. But understandably his polite pleasure then did not compare with his justifiable smile after he had seen the 2,000 Guineas-based financier, Gerald Sidham, win the 2,000 Guineas.

Equally happy was Freddie Head, the French jockey with an English sounding name, who rode his familiy in the English classics. A lot of unkink things have been said about Head in the past simply because things have not always gone his way ever since, particularly in the English classics. He has been dogged by bad luck. But in this instance everything did go right and it was easy to appreciate why he has enjoyed such success in France where he has been champion jockey.

Head rode like a man inspired as he drove Zino up that final tortuous hill to catch and pass the long-time leader, Wind and Wuthering. Likewise it was easy to understand why Head in the United States did so well. He has now won his race, his second, in the Irish 2,000. He so nearly gave

the best of those drawn low.

Kempton Park

Tote Double: 3.0 & 4.0. Treble: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30

[Television (TV): 2.30, 3.30 & 3.30]

2.0 DUFFTOWN GLENLIVET STAKES (2-y-o & g: £2,532; 50 (6 runners))

100 111 BRONDESSINGE (D) (A French) W de Garenne 9-4 T has 5

100 111 PALACE BEAU (D) (P Warren) P Ashworth

100 107 GROSSEZWEI (F) (Lobitz) J Stuttfield 8-11

100 107 KAFU (A Salomon) G Harwood 8-11

100 107 KAFU (A Salomon) G Harwood 8-11

100 107 8 0 SYLVIA NAVARRO (Mrs B Johnson) P Mitchell 8-11

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BR to abandon advanced train for new project

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Rail's much heralded train of the future, the 160 mph tilting Advanced Passenger Train (APT), is to be abandoned for the time being because it has too many things wrong with it.

Instead, an electric version of the Inter-City 125 diesel train (the HST) is to be urgently developed, with or without the APT's tilting mechanism, for service on the west coast and possibly other electrified main lines from the mid-1980s.

The decision not to go ahead with series production of the APT, to be ratified by the British Rail board in the near future, marks a victory for British Rail's conventional engineers, who designed the HST after the APT but got it into successful service first. It is a severe blow for the bright young scientists, who launched the APT in the white heat of technological revolution at British Rail's Derby research centre.

Capable of over 150 mph and possibly 250 mph eventually by lightweight streamlined suspension and the electronic tilting mechanism, the APT was supposed to revolutionise railways in the next century without huge investment in new track.

However, technical problems and shortage of funds delayed its planned introduction for five years until a disastrous debut last December. When it had to be withdrawn within days after repeated failures — partly due to the bitter winter weather — on the London-Glasgow line.

As the department of Transport insist on a year

Day jails considered for some prisoners

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates are discussing with senior Home Office officials a proposal for daytime prisons. The Magistrates' Association wants offenders to be able to go to prison for five and a half to six days a week, as if going to work, returning home at nights, when they would be under curfew.

Mr Dennis Trevelyan, director general of the prison service who has been involved in the discussions, said in the annual report on the prison system last week that it was on a knife-edge.

One advantage of the scheme would be that offenders could be housed in disused schools, workshops or similar buildings, reducing severe overcrowding in prisons.

The prisoner would not have to sever home ties either, as happens when he is inside full-time prison. The new penalty would be for offenders on whom a prison sentence would in any case be imposed. Magistrates had in mind those offenders to whom they can sentence a term of up to 26 weeks, the maximum custodial sentence magistrates can impose.

The articulated bogeys of the APT will go, as will its advanced hydro-kinetic brakes.

The big question is:

How much remaining APT

technology will be incorporated, in particular how much tilt? Either the coaches and loco could be made to tilt, saving more time on high speed and curves; or just the coaches. Or the train could dispense with tilting.

Mr Cyril Bleasdale, British Rail's passenger director, said: "The prototype is obviously not the train we want. Perhaps we failed to recognise it was a prototype as with Concorde, where the first one was destroyed. But we have learned enough to know the concept is right.

If we get it right next time — and I am sure we will — it will have a potential beyond 125mph and will not be confined to London-Glasgow. My vision is of a two million market for a two-hour commuter journey between London and Manchester."

Britain admits sub sank trawler

From Craig Seton, Belfast

In the middle of Britain's naval conflict over the Falklands Islands, the Ministry of Defence has admitted that a British submarine accidentally sank an Irish trawler two weeks ago.

The incident happened about 30 miles off Howth, near Dublin, in the Irish Sea. The 70ft trawler, Shareiga, was dragged backwards for two miles and capsized after its nets became tangled with an underwater object.

The crew of five were

rescued and insisted a submarine was responsible, but no British confirmation was given until this weekend. The Ministry of Defence gave no details of how the incident happened, apart from saying that a submarine became caught in the trawler's nets and that fair and reasonable costs of the trawler would be paid. It is understood that the British position is that the commander of the submarine was unaware of the accident.

Mr Raymond McEvoy, the

owner-skipper of the Irish trawler, yesterday said he would be asking the British for £500,000 to cover the cost of a new vessel.

Mr John Wilson, the Irish transport minister, last night acknowledged Britain's recognition of responsibility for the sinking. But he said he wanted to know why there had been such a delay in admitting involvement and why there had been no apparent effort to make sure that nobody was killed as a result of the incident.

The people have regained their confidence to demonstrate, which was lost after the shooting of miners in the first week after martial law. Now they have felt their strength again. Workers and students marched together and solidarity badges were worn freely. The demonstration broke about 10.30pm.

Chanting "down with the junta", "Free Lech Walesa" and "God protect Poland", tens of thousands of Solidarnosc supporters sprawled helter-skelter down the cobbled sidestreets of Warsaw's Old Town, ripping downed flags taunting the riot police, heading towards the Vistula river for a mass meeting specifically banned by martial law regulations.

A similar gathering of about 50,000 people protested in Gdansk, birthplace of Solidarnosc, the underground trade union.

The police, who tacitly acknowledged the unsuitability of truncheoning workers on a workers' holiday did nothing about these "alternative" May Day processions and the official celebrations went ahead as planned, although the one in Warsaw

resembled a funeral march of the Volga Boat Men.

But the spilling over of protest has raised some serious problems for the martial law authorities.

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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, commandant-in-chief, Women's Transport Service (FANY) visits the annual training at Warren Camp, Crowborough, East Sussex, 11.

May day events

Slough carnival, centenary festival, Bournville, 10.30 to 5.30pm.

Steam engine enthusiasts day, steam rides and side shows, Quainton railway centre, Quainton, Aylesbury, 10 to 6. Bygones weekend: an outdoor exhibition of domestic, agricultural and industrial bygones, reflecting the

history of Burwell, Burwell, Cambridge, 10 to 6.

May day festivals at Thamesmead, Southmere Park and Lesnes, Abbey Park, Abbey Wood; children's entertainments, maypole music, dance, regatta; open 11 am; fireworks display 9 pm.

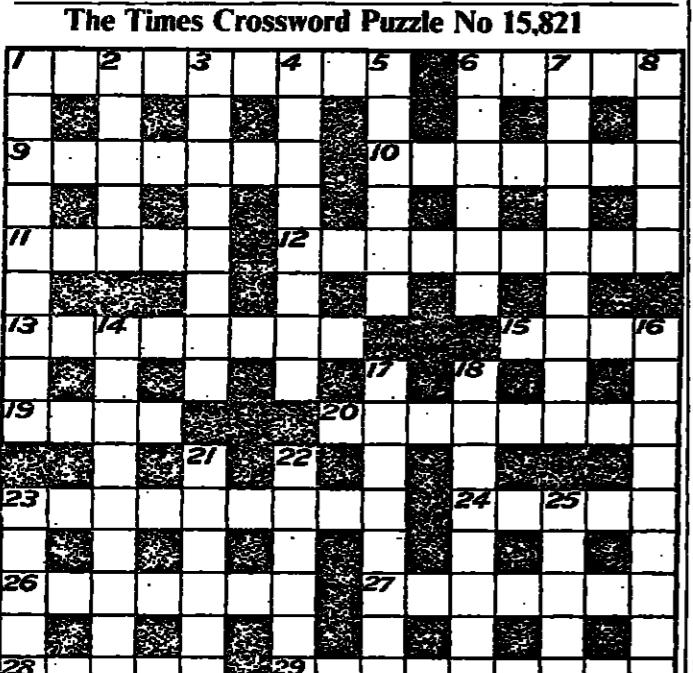
Burgess Park, SE5; Bands, brass-solo show, donkey derby, children's entertainment, open 11 am; fireworks display 9 pm.

Wormwood Scrubs: Steel bands, maypole, jazz, children's entertainments, open 11 am; fireworks display 9 pm.

Cutty Sark Gardens, SE10: Maypole, morris dancing, jazz, children's shows; open 11 am.

Marble Hill House, Twickenham; exhibition, dance, children; band, exhibition, dance, children; band, exhibition, dance, children.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,821



3. Novel charm (8).

4. Tidy order by cattle head (8).

5. Cut out for some kind of duty (16).

6. An idle form of rejection (6).

7. Pickle not in Mrs Beeton's book (9).

8. Game to give one the jumps (5).

14. When such fullness causes trouble, let up one end (9).

16. No doubt they opposed the scrapping of the sovereign (9).

17. Settling comfortably the issue of 11 (8).

18. Highwayman has little time to right his wrong (8).

20. Botanically Homeric at times (6).

21. Clementine's dwelling (6).

23. Pie's cooked brown (5).

25. Such a tonic for singers! (3-2).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,820 will appear next Saturday

1. Understanding what is the matter? (5).

6. Out of which it's a case of sink or swim (5).

9. Trapping for a real GI, perhaps? (7).

10. In no position to take sides (7).

11. Would they feel out of place in the crow's nest? (5).

12. What makes a 'has-been' so attractive? (9).

13. Value, with a twopenny increase (8).

15. A row among the courtiers (4).

19. Put off building (4).

20. A case of getting one's own back? (8).

23. For those who want excitement (9).

24. Bird left by the river (5).

26. The time of Wodehouse's life in *The Feathers* (7).

27. When — hang by the wall! (L L Lost) (7).

28. He's not one to mind his own business (5).

29. Drinks that go to our heads (9).

DOWN

1. Stars confused about what they can wear (5-4).

2. There's a clear call for it in the Services (5).

The pound

The papers

The Daily Mirror writes today that now that the fighting over the Falklands has started, peace is more urgent and yet more difficult to achieve. It is essential that the Cabinet and Commons demonstrate their willingness to reach a negotiated settlement, it says. "The eventual agreement will not be far from Haig's last proposals."

The Sunday Times reflected on the Falklands conflict and said that the government's handling of the Falklands conflict was no reason for voting either for or against the Conservatives. The elections should be about local issues such as unemployment and efficient services.

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